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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 183 BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 4, 1924 TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are require to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Aug.	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,841
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA.. ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA.. ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,341
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62*	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers	Destination
6th Aug. ..	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 11 a. m.
6th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa. 3-45 p. m.
8th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Awa Maru.	T. Kurita	6028	31st July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kamevama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Naga to Maru	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug..	11th Sept
†AkiMaru	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th Sept
Tokushima Maru	N. Tomiyama	5697	28th Sept.	12th Oct

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Honkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay
Telephone No.—20279 Telegrams—"YUSEN"

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
S. A. H. SITWELL, Esq.; N. M. MURRAY, Esq., (Offg.).
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
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LONDON OFFICE:
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MANAGER:
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.

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Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Branch	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbator	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Conjeevereram (Out Station)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Decca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hubli	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Viramgam
Jullundur	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	.....	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Montgomery	
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
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Telephone No. 1220.

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GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

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Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

4 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

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We beg to inform our Customers that Mr. E. Taylor, for many years HEAD Cutter to Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Ltd., has now joined our Staff.

A splendid stock, and the two best English Cutters in Bombay, AT YOUR SERVICE.

HOAR & Co., GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS. **BOMBAY.**

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WHERE TO BUY SUDHA' SWADESHI CLOTHS

FINE FANCY BORDERED DHOTIES
SAREES OF ALL DESIGNS
FINE MULLS
FINE SHIRTING IN VARIOUS DESIGNS

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Doria
Voile
Etc. Etc.

ALL THE ABOVE are manufactured at the CALICO MILLS, AHMEDABAD, from yarn prepared at the Mills upto 100s. Counts.

WE GUARANTEE not an ounce of foreign yarn is used in any of our manufactures.

Sold in Bales at : **THE AHMEDABAD JUBILEE & CALICO MILLS SHOP,**
PRAGRAJ GALLI
MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Sold in Retails at :—**THE HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES.**
THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES.
THE DECCAN STORES LIMITED
AND
ALL OTHER PROMINENT STORES AND CLOTH SHOPS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS :—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT :— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Actg. Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM LODGING AND BOARDING HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT for a Boarding at Patan (Gujarat), a GRADUATE retired educationist preferable, write with testimonials and pay, to SHREE PATAN JAIN MANDAL BOARDING, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.
R10894

WANTED—Two LADY GRADUATE TEACHERS, one of whom should be able to teach Sanskrit. Salary 110—10—200; but in case of special qualifications a higher start will be given. Apply before 15th August, 1924, to the HON: SECRETARY, Indian Girls' High School, Karachi.
A 20349

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.—Learn BY POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 p.m. Two days' FREE trial NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2., Rawalpindi.
A M

WANTED—A qualified ENGINEER with at least 5 years' experience of Buildings and Roads for District Board. Salary 300/—20—400/—. Applications with testimonials must reach office before the 20th August, 1924. Apply at once to:—THR. JUGAL KISHORE SINGH, B.Sc., C.E. (London.) Chairman, District Board, Banda.
A 20330

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MATHEMATICS, Science, Experienced Graduate, second language Sanskrit, seeks SITUATION as Private Tutor. Success guaranteed. Apply CHANDRASHEKHAR 31, J.K. Building No. 6, Gamdevi.
B R10913

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Bandra, Turner Road—Desirable modern new building, floor of "THE DAWN", 4 bed rooms, drawing room, dinning, kitchen detached, W. C. with good garden space. Apply—K. V. VIJAYAKER at the above address.
C R10912

AVAILABLE GODOWN ACCOMMODATION can be used as residential quarters, ground and first floor, about 6,000 square feet, with electric lights, on Moreland Road, Byculla. Moderate rent. Apply Box No. 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C20140

A GODOWN feet 40 by 23 in a new building with electric lights situated at Goa Street, Frere Road, near General Post Office at very favourable terms, enquire or see GORDHANDAS KHETSEY, Holi Chakla.
C R10888

TO LET—Commodious FLAT on Ballard Estate in AHMEDABAD HOUSE, with Electric Lights and Fans, suitable partitions, bath, kitchen, suitable for Europeans. Apply NAKHUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
C10774

AT COLABA CAUSEWAY (Salvage Corps Station Building) a portion of the second floor as residence. Rent about Rs. 100, also GODOWNS suitable for MOTOR GARAGES, SHOPS, PRINTING PRESS or for storing machinery, etc. Rent very Cheap. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R10915

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T.R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
20326

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—For godown purposes, second floor, in Tank Street, (Surty Monolia). Apply A. S. NARIELWALA, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
C R19910

TO LET—For Office, Press, Shop, Godown, Dairy, etc., at 42, Cawasji Patel, Street. Rent Rs. 25 to 40. Apply within.
C R10919

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—To Hindus only, large specious FLAT, "ANAND MAHAL," Babulnath Road, Chaupaty. Rent Rs. 225. Apply Mr. DHARAMSI J. THACKER, Solicitor.
C20297

BUNGALOWS at Walkeshwar, suitable for Hindoos. Terms very reasonable. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10918

TO BE LET—Big Shop, centrally situated at 57, Cawasji Patel Street, opposite Dr. Sookhia's Building. Most suitable for a RESTAURANT, PRINTING PRESS or GODOWN. Apply, Mr. POONJIAJI, First Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Chutney Factory.
C 10905.

OFFICES—Large and Small, on 2nd and 3rd floors of Nanjee Building 17, Elphinstone Circle. Lift. Area about 3000 sq. feet. Excellent Central situation. Terms reasonble. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R10916

TO BE LET—BUNGALOW, Virle-Parle, two minutes' way from the Ry. Station with best accommodation of well, garden, etc. See HAKIMJI AMIJI, Dhobi Galli, Mandvi, Phone No. 23454.
C R10909

AT 426, Girgaum Road, Thakordwar, MOTOR GARAGES, GODOWNS, WORKSHOPS and space suitable for small PRINTING PRESS, etc. Rent very moderate. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R10917

HOTELS.

GOVINDJI'S POONA HINDU HOTEL
near the Ry. Station, G. P. O., "Council Hall" etc
Good bed rooms—Rich food
Efficient and courteous management.
33 Sassoon Road.

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RARE OPPORTUNITY—Right Title and Interest in immoveable property of a lakh of rupees for sale at reasonable price. Apply Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R10914

FOR SALE—A big TANNING FACTORY in Cawnpore with all up-to-date machines, drums, pumps, and about 300 tanning pits made on perfect scientific method in good working order, situated on river bank with extensive grounds and quarters for workmen. For full particulars please write to:—Messrs. MOHAMAD ISMAIL BROS., Post Box No. 35 CAWNPORE.
N R10878

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—One Military Light Weight CHASER, excellent steeple chaser Hurdle Jumper champion, Height 16/2 or 3 hands. Good galloper, fast walker, preferable male, otherwise female. Apply Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10880

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

TACHOMETERS and EVART'S TYPE detachable chains, all ready in stock MACHINERY AND STORE SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, opposite Hongkong Bank.
K R10883

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

USED CAR BUYERS.—Do you want to get a good used car at your own reasonable price? Don't wait. We have some really good ones for sale. OVERLAND 4; WILLIS KNIGHT 7 seater; MAXWELL 2 seater; CHARRON 5 seater; NAPIER 7 seater Landau; SCRIPPS-BOOTH 5 seater; DODGE SEDAN; DODGE TOURING 5 seater; MORS SALOON 7 seater; APPERSON '8' 7 seater; DARRACQ 5 seater; Harley Davidson Combination. T. R. PRATT (BOMBAY) LTD., Cumballa Hill, Show Room, Bombay.
JA 20235

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PLANTA PAIN BALM.

Bazaar Balms contain Tinctures of Capsicum and such others, which produce burning sensation on the skin only, without any result. Planta Pain Balm contains highly efficacious ingredients like Camphor, Cloves, Eucalyptus, MENTHOL, Wintergreen, etc. Sold everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
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JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, Corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1843.)

WE have been appointed as AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine Risks at the most reasonable rates.

K. P. KOTHARE & CO.,
71, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C20282

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of August, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
(2) To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Bhikhabhai B. Kothari and Pragjee Soorjee as Directors of the Company.
(3) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th of August, 1924, to 17th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th July, 1924.
C20329

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "SHUNKO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd of August, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for Claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Government of India LOAN.

FIVE PER CENT BONDS 1933.

Issued at Rs. 98-4 per cent and repayable at par in 1933.

FIVE PER CENT LOAN 1945-55.

Issued at Rs. 99 per cent and repayable at par not earlier than 1945 and not later than 1955.

BOTH ISSUES ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

The loan is now open. Applications will be refused as soon as the total subscriptions amount to 15 crores. Last year 24 crores were subscribed in 6 days. Ten crores have already been Subscribed.

Full details including terms on which War Bonds can be tendered, may be ascertained from any Bank or Treasury or from the Dy. Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE Registered Offices of the AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD., and V. J. VARDE & CO., have been REMOVED to 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
C20346

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that under Section 275 (1) of the Municipal Act of 1888, it is incumbent on the owner or occupier of any premises to which a private water supply is furnished from any Municipal Water Work, to keep in efficient repair every pipe conveying water from the said water work to such premises and every tap, cock or other fitting and every storage tank in or connected with any such pipe so as effectually to prevent the water from running to waste. With a view, however, to assisting in the prevention of waste, the undersigned with approval of the Corporation is prepared to undertake free of charge the re-washering of any leaky taps in private dwellings and the public are earnestly requested to co-operate in the prevention of waste by personally bringing to the notice of the Municipal Hydraulic Engineer such waste and leaky taps which may require to be rewashered.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
Dated 1-8-24.
C20343

FOR SALE.

(1) The GOODWILL, stock-in-trade, Plant, achinery, etc., of Messrs. R. Venkiah Brothers, Photographic Studio, Mount Road, Madras.
(2) PLANT, MACHINERY, FITTINGS, etc., of the Star of the East Films, Ltd., in the Film Producing Studio in Vepery.
For particulars and terms apply to:—
B. F. GREATOREX, Receiver of R. Venkiah's Estate, 113, Armenian Street, Madras.
20350

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ON, and after the 11th August, 1924, the Office of OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA will be REMOVED to 2nd Floor, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and all communications should be directed thereto from that date.

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY.
C20336

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,

TENDERS for the work of constructing a dam at the Cleveland Bunder, Sluice Gates, Worli, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 15th day of August, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the DEPUTY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
C20328

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VRAJLAL TARACHAND, late of Bhavnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

NANACHAND KHODIDAS, of Bhavnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, uncle of the abovenamed Vrajlal Tarachand deceased, temporarily residing at Resham Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of July in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 24th day of July, 1924.
Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C20348

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 617, of 1924.
COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 15th day of February, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 to the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Suit will be on Board of the Judge appointed by the Chief Justice, on the day fixed herein and shall be heard in priority to all other suits appearing on the Board on that day except part heard suits and other Commercial causes on the same Board fixed for hearing on a prior date.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within a fortnight from the service of the summons. Affidavits of documents to be filed within ten days thereafter. Inspection to be given forthwith thereafter.

BHAICHAND RUPCHAND DOSHI, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

V/s.

(1) DWARKADAS PREMJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at New Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort, (2) GAUTAMCHAND RUPCHAND DOSHI, of Sholapur, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Phalkan Lane, Sholapur, of late trading with Parbhudas Rawji deceased in the firm name and style of Gautamchand Rupchand and Co., at Mulji Jetha Market, (3) REVAKUVAR, widow of Prabhudas Rawji, Jain Inhabitant, (4) KIKI, the six months old daughter of the deceased Prabhudas Rawji, Jain Inhabitant, under the age of 18 years by her guardian-ad-litem Mr. N. W. Pradhan, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Pallav Road, outside the Fort, (5) VITHALDAS RAWJI, Jain Inhabitant, Merchant, defendants 3 to 5 being the heirs of Prabhudas Rawji and all residing at Ajat in the Junagadh State ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 60,880-8-6 together with interest thereon at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 25th day of August, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock, standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 25th day of March, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 25th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C20339

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5474 of 1922.

VIJBAI alias VIRBAI, widow the executrix of the last Will and Testament of Khetsey Khiasey. ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1.) BALUBHAI MULCHAND, (2.) TARABAI, widow and legal representative of Khimchand Utamchand, (3.) NEMCHAND ABECHAND and (4.) MOTICHAND ABECHAND. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1924, at the hour of FIVE O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West Side of Dhanji Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the EAST by Dhanji Street aforesaid, on or towards the WEST by sweepers passage, on or towards the NORTH by the house of Rao Bahadur Maneckchand Kapurchand and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of the late Motibai widow of Dorabji Pestonji Mewawalla, bearing Municipal C Ward No. 722 and Street Nos. 76-80 and New Survey No. 1379.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western Side of Dhanji Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 90 Feet in length and 13½ Feet in breadth or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 723 and Street No. 82 and bears Collector's New Survey No. 1378 and is bounded on the NORTH by the house of Bhimji Moolji Sukhadwalla, on the SOUTH by the house of the Mortgagor, on the EAST by the said Dhanji Street and on the WEST by the sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C20321

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2735 of 1923.

COWASJI DORABJI PANDAY and Ors. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

SITARAM GOVIND RAJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit bearing date the 27th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 25th day of August, 1924, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land, situate in the village of Mavji Khandala in the Registration Sub-District of Mavel District, Poona, bearing Nos. 1 and 2 and Survey No. 5, admeasuring 34½ Gunthas assessment Re. 0-4-0 and bounded on the East by Survey No. 3, belonging to Gangya Vatad Radoa, on the South by land bearing No. 6, belonging to John Summer, on the West by land of Survey No. 7, belonging to Mahadev C. Wadikar, on the North by village site of Mahalwada with the building standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of parcel of land, situate at Mavji Khandala in the Sub-District and in the Registration Sub-District of Maval Camp, Vedgaon District, Poona, admeasuring 31½ Gunthas Survey No. 5 Akar Re. 0-4-0 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by land bearing Survey No. 227, belonging to Dr. Turner, on the South by land of Survey No. 6, belonging to John Summer on the West by the property first described and on the North by village site land with building standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at Gresham Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1924.

(Sd.)

Commissioner.

C20322

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for the Probate of the last Will and Testament of HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY, late of Bombay, Hindu Bhatia, Merchant, residing at Pedder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai SUNDERBAI, widow of the said Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, (2) MADHAWJI DAMODAR THACKERSEY, (3) MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, (4) KARSONDAS BHARAMSEY SOUNDERDAS, (5) VASSANJI VITHALDAS KANJI, and (6) GULABCHAND DEVCHAND ZAVERI, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing respectively at Pedder Road, Warden Road, Ridge Road, Vithalwadi, Kalbadevi Road and Chawpati, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executrix and executors named in the Will of the deceased above-named ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the twenty-sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of July, 1924.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO., Attorneys for Petitioners.

C20341

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will of Bai MANEKBAI, widow of Thaker Karson Jagoo, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

(1) JAMNADAS KALYANJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Hanuman Gully, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) SHAH PREMJI DHANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-second day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of July, 1924.

Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Petitioners' Attorneys.

C20347

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Manibai, widow of Muljt Dharamsey and mother and natural guardian of her minor son Karsondas Muljt, the Assignee (of an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage and further charge, dated 24th July, 1923, and made between Dewji Dharsey the mortgagee of the 1st part, the said Kondiram Damodhar Dhavle the mortgagor of the 2nd part and Raghowji Purshotam and Goculdas Damodar the Assignors of the 3rd part) and also the Assignee of an Indenture of Transfer of the 2nd mortgage, dated 11th August, 1922 and made between Ismailji Abdullah, the mortgagee of the 1st part the said Kondiram Damodhar Dhavle, the mortgagor of the 2nd part and the said Raghowji Purshotam and Goculdas Damodar the Assignors of the 3rd part and the Assignee of the 2nd and 3rd further charge, dated 11th August, 1922 and 24th July, 1923, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Assignors of the 2nd part, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel or ground situate and being on the West side of Kalbadevi Road, containing by admeasurement 875 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house chawls, sheds, stables and building erected on the said land and ground known as "Dariya Mahal" registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2442 and 2447, Old Survey Nos. 65 and 69, New Survey Nos. 1/496, 2/496 and registered in the Municipal records under C. Ward No. 4141, Street No. 1-P.C Ward Nos. 414 and 4143, Street No. 11 and Ward No. 5863, Street Nos. 344—346 and "C" ward No. 5897 Street No. 352 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1693 and bounded on the East by Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the property of Pranjiwandas Manordas and Jiva Hemraj, on the West by a passage called the "Khanderao Lane" and by the property of Antonio M. Saighy and on the South by the property of Marwadi Shivnarayen Nemani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT AGRIPADA ESTATE IN SOUTER STREET, BYCULLA AND AT TARDEO ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, the Central Bank of India, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mahomed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and Abba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will under a Consent Decree, dated 27th February, 1923, in suit No. 246 of 1923 in which the Central Bank of India Ltd., are the plaintiffs and the Mortgagors and others are defendants and a Consent Order dated 14th July, 1924, in the said suit, sell by Public Auction on the respective premises on THURSDAY, 21st August, 1924, and THURSDAY, 28th August, 1924, respectively, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on each day, the following immoveable properties:—

Two Properties at Souter Street on THURSDAY, the 21st August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m.

(a) All that piece of land (together with the messuage or building thereon) situate on the South side of Souter Street on the Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 977 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3525 and bounded on the East by Plot No. 33 of the said Estate on the West by Plot No. 30 of the said Estate on the North by Souter Street and on the South by a service passage which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 31 Agripada Estate and the buildings thereon are assessed under Ward No. 4959 (2) Street No. 31.

(b) FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land (together with the messuage and buildings thereon) on the South side of Souter Street on the Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 971 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded on the North by the Souter Street aforesaid on the East by Plot No. 35 of the said Estate on the South by the land of the said Estate laid out as a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 31 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 33 of the said Estate and bears New Survey No. 3527. And secondly.

All that piece of land situate on the South side of Souter Street containing an area of 7 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and West by the land firstly described, on the East by Plot No. 35 and on the South by the said service passage and which bears New Survey No. 3527. Which said buildings are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (3), Street No. 33.

Property at Tardeo on THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece of land admeasuring 7000 square yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of Tardeo Road and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 301 and New Nos. 2044 and 1A/2044 Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 1A/7092 and 1B/7092 together with the buildings standing thereon assessed under Ward No. 3761, (2, 2A, 4) Street Nos. 530 A, 530 A A, and 530 C and Ward No. 3761 (3) and Street No. 530 B and bounded on the East by Tardeo Road on the West by land acquired by Government for the accommodation of Government Officers on the North by hilly ground and bungalow belonging to Haji Abdulla Haji Ahmed and on the South by hilly ground partly belonging to Jagannath Narayan and partly to Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia.

N. B.—Private offers for the above properties will be received by the undersigned till the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th Aug. 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE OF ART SILK PIECES.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Haji Essa Haji Dawood carrying on business at Memonwada, Jackeria Masjid Road, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 4th August 1924 at 3 p.m (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 case containing about 323 lbs. of Art Silk Pieces.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Aug. 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 23409.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of Household Furniture etc., of the late Mr. Kursondas Kalidas Jutha, advertised to take place this day at Walkeshwar is POSTPONED until further notice.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Aug. 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25153.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE SHOP OF THE LATE SETH NANABHAI MAHADEO, JEWELLER, ELECTRO-PLATER AND CURIOS MERCHANT, SITUATE AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under instruction from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Ramchandra Mahadeo, Administrator the estate of the late Seth Nanabhai Mahadeo, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO. will, TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell, by Public Auction, the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of jewellery, gold and silver ornaments platedware, one big safe, furniture, etc., together with its goodwill of the Firm of the said late Seth Nanabhai situate at Medows Street, opposite the Paper Currency Office, in one lot or in lots convenient to buyers.

N.B.—Private offers received by the undersigned.

Property on view and Catalogues are published.

MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th August 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24082.

AUCTION SALE OF GEAR STORES, ETC. OF THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY COMPANY LTD., WORKSHOP.

Under instructions from Mr. P.A. Davis Deputy Manager ...Bombay Port Trust Docks and Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1659 of 1924 Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Alexandra Dock behind No. 1 Shed goods, lying therein belonging to the Porcupine Foundry Company Ltd., comprising 4 wheel truck about 8 to 10 tons capacity, chains, shakles, slings, pulley blocks, Hydraulic hand pump, bolts and nuts, sledge hammers and other gear tools, stores and materials for the purpose of a Repair and Fittings Workshop for ships.

A detailed list of the materials etc. can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th Aug. 1924, at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Buildings Street No. 153—155; 157—161; 167—175, 202—214; 200; 366—370; 124—128; 122A; 130 134; Case Nos. 204; 205; 207; 223; 224; 308; 318; 319; 320; First and Second Nowrojee Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Aug. 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction Sale of the Valuable Immoveable Property formerly known as "FITZROY LODGE" and now as "DE SOUZA LODGE," situate at Portuguese Church Street or Charni Road, Girgaum near Portuguese Church, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by the order of Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Seth Virjee Peraj, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale given to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th November, 1922, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure containing by admeasurement 1511.24 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 307 Collector's New No. D/2038 Old Survey No. 572 and new Survey No. 7/7879 and Cadastral Survey No. 1436, together with the tenement or building standing thereon called formerly "FITZROY LODGE" but now "DE SOUZA LODGE" assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward No. 1229 and Street Nos. 28—30 all which premises are situate at and on the West side of the Portuguese Church Street now known as Charni Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by Charni Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the property of Nanabhai Bhaishanker and Brothers, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Serafina Deiga called Eden Gaasic and now of Baboorao Ramkrishna Somon and Narayen Ramkrishna Somon and on or towards the South by the said St. Theresas Chapel and School Buildings and Grounds.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th August, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT: 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

THE CALL OF THE WILD

A film version of the famous book by Jack London. A wonderful story of a wonderful dog. Thrilling adventures in the snow swept tracts of Alaska during the great gold rush. Splendid pictures of an almost human dog which took two years to train.

PATHE GAZETTE

THE WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.

FELIX MINDS THE KID

ANOTHER FUNNY ADVENTURE OF THE FAMOUS CAT.

POPULAR PRICES.

"THE MIRACLE MAN"

A REAL MIRACLE-WORKER NOW IN BOMBAY!

YOU HAVE NOT SEEN THE LIKE OF HIM BEFORE!

Absolutely the world's most amazing Personality.

If you need a friend—

IN TROUBLE
IN SICKNESS
IN WEDDED LIFE
IN YOUR BUSINESS TRANSACTION

If you suffer Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Nervous and mental diseases

CONSULT THE

"MIRACLE MAN"

HE WILL TELL YOU ALL ABOUT YOUR PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE,

In fact, he will show you Miracles in every line.

He is at your service at Room No. 77, Apollo Hotel,

BOMBAY.

HOURS OF CONSULTATION:—

10 to 12 in the forenoon and 2 to 6 in the afternoon daily.

(Except by Special Appointment.)

Bombay's Premier and Palatial

Novelty

Cinema Presents To-Night and This Week only

KOHINOOR'S Popular Film

"SHUKA RAMBHA"

Showing how Moksha can be obtained by Leading a worldly Life.

TIME AS USUAL.

COMING! COMING!

"Poona Raided"
"Poona Raided"
"Poona Raided."

IMPERIAL

To-Night and During This Week Presents

KOHINOOR PRODUCTION

"SATI-SONA"

AND

HALAMAN JETHVO

DAILY FOUR SHOWS

At: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON

Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.

PRICE AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded By

LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.

POONA:—LAXMIVILAS THEATRE.

Wednesday 6th August 1924 at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

HACH-MULACHA-BAP.

Proprietors:—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT— THIS WEEK!

A Scintillating Dramatic Gem in Pathecolor—An entirely

COLOURED PICTURE.—COLOURED PICTURE

from the beginning right up-to the end!

"THE LADY OF MONSOREAU"

5 Reels 7000 feet—from the famous novel of the same title by

ALEXANDER DUMAS.—ALEXANDER DUMAS

The heart-appealing Story of a lovely damsel, coveted by a Royal Duke, married to a Dishonourable Lord and loved by a true Nobleman.

The Programme includes the International News.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!

UNIVERSAL'S GORGEOUS PHOTO DRAMA

"The Hunchback of Notre Dame"

12 Stupendously mighty reels—

Do You know that

Sheer Magnitude, Unparalleled Magnificence, The Genius of Artistry, The Guidance of Genius, Lavish Expenditure, The Restraint of Good Taste

all of which marks this Super-Colossalproduction—would be as nothing if it were not

The Greatest Love Story Ever Told

THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME

WITH

LON CHANEY

A Drama such as you have never seen in all your life

Written by Victor Hugo

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT

AT THE

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"SAND"

Featuring WILLIAM S. HART.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"HAIL THE WOMAN"

Featuring FLORENCE VIDOR.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"OLD WIVES FOR NEW"

Featuring ELLIOTT DEXTER.

ALLEGED INSULT TO A BARRISTER.

CALCUTTA BAR REPRESENTATION.

The "Forward" publishes the following from the "New Empire":—

We are credibly informed that the members of the Bar approached the Chief Justice with the following representation in the Chamber:

To

The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., K.C., Chief Justice of Bengal.

My Lord—The members of the Calcutta Bar regret to bring to your Lordship's notice and unpleasant and undesirable incident which took place in the Court of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Page yesterday. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose who was addressing the Court was not only shouted at in a most offensive way and asked to sit down, but when that order had been obeyed the learned Judge thumping the table with his clenched fists shouted at him "Leave the Court, Leave the Court, Leave the Court."

Messrs. H. D. Bose, S. N. Banerjee, S. K. Chakravarti and S. M. Bose among others were present at the time when the incident took place. They are all agreed that there was nothing said by Mr. Bose nor was there anything in the manner or tone of his speech, which could be taken as showing any disrespect to the Court.

The matter was mentioned to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Page at the rising of the Court by the Advocate-General when the learned Judge stated that the Counsel had disobeyed the Court's order and was guilty of gross Contempt of Court. The statement of the learned Judge is diametrically opposed to the recollection of Messrs. H. D. Bose, S. K. Chakravarty, S.N. Banerjee and S.M. Bose. The Bar feel that the statement of the learned Judge that he was prepared to make amends if Mr. Bose apologised is, in the circumstances, addition of insult to injury.

The members of the Bar feel that to appear before the learned Judge is not consistent with their self-respect and, if it were permissible they would have resolved not to appear in his Court at all.

The Calcutta High Court, however, pointed out (XXXV C.I.J. at page 380 s. c. I.L.R. XLIX Cal 732) "concerted action by a whole body of legal practitioners to boycott a judge or Court in protest against an alleged wrong to one of its members . . . is not permissible. Its duty is to make its representation through its association (if there be one) to the High Court which has superintendence in such matters."

The members of the Calcutta Bar have no desire to take any concerted action and to constitute themselves the authority to adjudge on the wrong done to the Bar in this case if there is any constituted authority for such adjudication. It is only if they are informed that there is no such authority that they have to decide for themselves what action if any can be taken by themselves.

The member of the Calcutta Bar fully realise that it is the duty of Counsel to be respectful to the Court, to obey its orders and to assist in keeping its dignity in the interest of the administration of justice and in conformity with well-known traditions of the Bar. They fully realise the seriousness and responsibility of their statement that the learned Judge's version of facts for laying the foundation of a charge for Contempt of Court against Counsel is incorrect.

They are not, however, arrogating themselves the right of investigating the question. They are approaching your lordship for an enquiry into the incident. If Mr. S. C. Bose has been guilty of contempt he should be dealt with in such manner as to the Court may seem proper, but if the facts stated on behalf of the members of the Bar are correct they seek hereby for redress from such authority as may be competent to deal with this incident.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

Foreign and Political Department:—Services of Major C. J Stocker, I.M.S. officiating Agency Surgeon are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Mr. G. F. Squire is granted seven months' leave. Captain D. R. Smith is appointed temporarily as assistant to Political Agent at Baharain.

Finance Department: Mr. B. D. Gracias has been appointed Controller of Military Accounts, Allahabad Independent Brigade area.

Department of Education, Health and Lands: Dr. S. W. Kemp has resigned his appointment in the Zoological Survey of India. Dr. Beni Prashad is appointed as Permanent Superintendent vice Dr. Kemp.

Army Department: Lt.-Col. A Sharp of the Indian Army Services Corps has retired. Lt.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. L. Dundas I.A. is placed on unemployed list. Promotions and transfers consequent on reorganisation of officer staff of Indian Ordnance Factories are gazetted.

Department of Industries and Labour: Mr. Kalikkan Chandra officiates as artist in the Department vice Mr. Watkinson.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 23/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 17/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 570.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 640.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 630.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 312¼.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.41-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 55.60.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.70.
London—Brussels Frcs 94.90.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug. 2. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/32
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 3/4
Fcs,Demand	570
American Dollars	312 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	167 1/2
Shanghai	230
Japan	128
Singapore	163

Market Steady.

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Tele Transfers 1/5 17/32—Firm.
Bar Silver Spot 34 ¾—Steady.

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Rentes 3 per cent 52¼
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 5/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 3/4.
Closing Tone off Silver:—Offerings are small. America is inclined to buy.—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 2½
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

WAR LOANS ETC.
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Funding Loans 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 plus 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92½ Unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/16 plus 1/8.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 15/16 plus 1/16.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/2 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 7/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 56 3/8 minus 3/8

STOCKS.
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Conversion Loan £ 77 1/2.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £ 100 7/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 112¼

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.
LONDON, Aug. 1.

Stockholm	16.57	
Christiania	32.45	
Amsterdam	11.53	
Switzerland	23.70	
Belgium	96.93	(Yesterday's)
Athens	255.50	(Yesterday's)

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.
Demand Bills 4. 41. 12.
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Exchange on London in Paris 86.20
Exchange on London in Germany 18.500,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy. 101.92.

DISCOUNTS.
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4¼
Discounts Fine Trade Bills 6/m. st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 23 3/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 2.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/7/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/7/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/6/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/6/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/5/3.
Bar silver Rs. 80/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/15.
London, Aug. 2.
Bar gold ready s. 93-10.
Silver ready. d. 34-10.
Silver forward. d. 34-12.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, America and Continent bought. Sellers scarce.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Ready :—24—7—0			
Vaida Opening.			
Sravan 24-7-6		24-6-3	24-6-3
Bhadrwa 24-6-6		24-5-0	24-5-0

Teji Mandi :—
Sravan 0—4—0
Vaida
Bhadrwa 0— 8—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Ready:—80—9—0			
Vaids. Opening.			
Sravan 80—15—0		80-9-0	80—9—0
Bhadrwa 81—3—0		80-13-0	80—13—0

Teji Mandi :—
Sravan 0—12—0
Bhadrwa 1—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, August 2.

A sharp decline of 80 to 95 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market gave way on heavy long liquidation n favourable crop accounts. Liverpool has been reported 42 to 49 points higher. The market advanced on shorts covering. The American market will be gaverned by crop news. We advise buying on all setbacks.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 1st instant from their New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co.:—

"Selling on Hester's carry over of 2,320,000 bales and private condition report estimating crop at 12,750,000 bales."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 1st August (5-40 p.m.) as under:—

"Market nervous over continued dry weather in Western belt and Bull speculation in New York. We think prices temporarily high enough unless position in Texas gels much more serious."

In response to a sharp decline reported from New York the Marwari Bazar opened weak this morning at Rs. 531 i.e. Rs. 7 lower than yesterday's closing rates for fully good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening, on buying by Marwari Shroffs and Japanese firm, the values raised to Rs. 532½. At this level Jobbers sold freely which caused the prices to decline to Rs. 529 and closed steady at Rs. 531½ at 4 p.m. on buying by Commission Houses. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 530½ and closed at Rs. 530 at 6 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra for December/Jannary delivery opened at Rs. 501 and advanced to Rs. 503 on buying by a Japanese firm. The prices then going down to Rs. 499½ on selling by Marwari Shroffs and closed firm at Rs. 502 at 4 p.m. on scattered buying. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted at Rs. 442.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a moderate demand from mills and exporters and about 2,500 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS
6 P.M.

BOMBAY, August 2.
Fully Good Broach April/May 530.
Fully Good Bengal December/January 443.
Fine Oomra December/January 500½.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1

Futures Delivery Prices:—	
August	17.52 plus .50
September	17.10 plus .46
October	16.61 plus .43
November	—
December	16.40 plus .59
January	16.25 plus .50
February	—
March	—
April	—
May	16.02 plus .56
June	—
July	—
EGYPTIANS.—	
November	20.90
January	20.65

CLOSING PRICES.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.—	
August	17.31 plus .29
September	16.98 plus .34
October	16.60 plus .42
November	16.42 plus .46
December	16.28 plus .47
January	16.23 plus .48
February	16.18 plus .48
March	16.15 plus .48
April	16.07 plus .49
May	16.01 plus .49
June	15.87 plus .49
July	15.74 plus .49
August	

Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 2.
3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/15.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1924 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/15.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/13.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

SHARES.

Bombay, Aug. 2.
Market closed quiet but steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1405 xd, Contributory 356/4 xd, India 79/8 xd, Central Bank 25/6 and Eastern Bank 84 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 402/8, Bombay Cotton 445, Bombay Dyeing 652/8, Bradbury 470, Century 231/4, Cent. India 480, Colaba Land 170, Coorla Ind/4, Crescent 217/8, Dawn 565 xd. Edw. Sassoon 170 xd, Elphinstone 29, Fazulbhoy 935, Finlay 540, Globe 50, Gokak 93/12, Ind. Bleaching 236/4 xd, Ind. Malwa 351/4, Jamshed Mfg 110, Kastoorchand 125, Khatao 187/8, Kohinoor 1600, Luxmi Cotton 4625 xd, Madhowji 225, Mathuradas 240, M. Petit 2750, Meyer Sassoon 120 xd, Morarji 2490, New Great 296/4, New City 270, Pabani 302/8, Pearls 506/4, Phoenix 450, Simplex 187/8, Swan 792/8, Swadeshi 538/12, Tata Mill 160 and Vishnu Cotton 1690 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 165 xd, B. Burma 302/8, B. Burma N. I. 67/8 pr, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/8, Bombay Tramway 92/8, Bombay Steam 52/8, Bundi Cement 9/6 xd, Katni ord 62/8, Katni def 175, New India 15/4, Shivrajpur 40/12, Tata Iron ord 15, Tata Iron def 41/4, Tata Hydro 685 xd and Scindia Steam 6/2.

SHARES.
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Chartered Bank of India, A. and China £19 3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. £ 137.
National Bank of India Ltd. £ 44 3/4.
Eastern Bank Ltd. £6.
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd. £ 11½

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1,000 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 18.18 Limited business.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels .26.00.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct. 28.68 plus .08.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Jan. 27.90 plus .16.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March 28.15 plus .15.
New Orleans 10 a.m. October 27.80.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 27.73.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.

August	24.17 plus .65
September	22.80 plus .45
October	21.45 plus .65
November	20.95 plus .65
December	20.80 plus .65
January	20.65 plus .65
February	20.58 plus.65
March	20.50 plus .65
April	20.43 plus .65
May	20.35 plus .65
June	20.30 plus .65
July	20.25 plus .65
August	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1

M. G. Bengal "Good"	12.25
B. G. Bengal "Fully Good"	12.65
M. G. Bengal "Fine"	13.05
No. 1 Oomra "Good"	12.80
No. 1. Oomra "Fully Good"	13.30
No. 1. Oomra "Fine"	13.80
M. G. Broach "Good"	13.65
M. G. Broach Fully Good"	14.05
M. G. Broach "Fine"	14.45
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	12.15
M. G Scinde "Fully Good"	12.55
M. G. Scinde "Fine"	12.95

AMERICAN MARKETS
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

COTTON:—	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. porte	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—
Day's Exports to Continent	19,000
Futures at New York.—	
October	27.92—.95
December	27.30—.87
January	27.15—.80
March	27.42—.88
Spot Cotton at New York	20.95—1.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.60—.82
Futures at New Orleans.—	
August	27.19—.35
October	27.14—.90
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 5/8
Silver Foreign mined	68½

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.
LONDON, August 1.
Total Actual Export 7,000 bales.
Total Forwarded 43,000 bales.
Total Imports 41,000 bales.
Total Stock 464,000 bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 22,430.

MANCHESTER MARKET.
Cloth had a better tone and there was more demand. Steady.
Water Twist 2/2.
Printers Cloth 48/6.

AMERICAN MARKETS.
NEW YORK, August 1
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 19,000.
October 27.92— .95.
December 27.30— .87.
January 27.15— .80.
March 27.42— .88.
Spot at New York 30.95—1.45.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 28.60— .82.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—
Futures at New Orleans August 27.19— .35.
Futures at New Orleans October 27.14— .90.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 16 5/8.
Demand Bills—Silver Foreign Mined 68½.

WHEAT.

LONDON, August 1.
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 55/6 Aug./Sept. buyers.
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 56/3 Aug./Sept. buyers.
Australian 57/6 Aug./Sept. sellers steady.
Tone of Wheat:—Firmer but quiet.
Choice White Karachi 55/6 Aug./Sept. paid and buyers.
Soft Red Karachi 54/6 Aug./Sept. buyers.
Tone of Karachi Wheats:—Steady.
Barley Karachi 56/6 paid for July/Aug.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55 0 0	8 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	59 0 0	8 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	11 12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 7 0	13 15 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 3 0	13 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	90 0 0	18 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	85 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Black	75 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 6 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	79 0 0	—
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	41 0 0	—
Castorseed	87 0 0	18 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	6 3 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, May	9 8 3	
Wheat, Sept	8 14 9	
Linseed, May	14 8 0	
Linseed, Sept.	14 6 9	
Groundnuts D/J	72 8 0	
Gujarat Seed Asad	91 6 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 J/A	18 4 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	5 15 0	

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed quiet but steady at £20 3/4 paid for Aug./Sept.
Cottonseed, Bombay closed firm at £11 1/8 sellers for Aug./Sept.
Castorseed Bombay closed very firm at £30 1/2 sellers for Aug./Sept.
Rapeseed Toria £21 sellers for Aug./Sept.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold £21 sellers for Aug./Sept.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £20 1/4 value for Aug./Sept.
Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for August/September shipment to Hull at £20 3/4 and in Castor Oil Firsts at 73 per cwt. In Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi for July/August shipment at 55/6 and in Barley, Indian, Parcel for Aug./Sept. shipment at 403 Linseed, firm. Cottonseed, quiet. Linseed Oil, firm Wheat, quiet.
Market will be closed until Tuesday, the 5th instant.

LINSEED.

LONDON, August 1.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 22 3/4 Aug./Sept. buyers.
Tone—Quiet but firm.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 41 1/8 Aug. value 41 1/8 Sept./Dec. Paid.

LIVERPOOL, August 2i
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—Closed.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, August 1.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/9 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/9 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 21 Jan./Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 20/11 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 20/11 Oct./Dec. sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)
BOMBAY, July 2, 5. p.m.

Ready Prices are unaltered with good Purchase enquiries To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 6000 bags showing a very good demand for Spot Sugar. There is nothing special to report for the Forward Market. Yesterday's quotations are without any fluctuation.
The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar. Ready Rs. 20/4 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
Fine White Java "S. S. Manora" sh. 21/0 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java "S. S. Manora" sh. 21/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java "S. S. Nurjehan" sh 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java "S. S. Pasha" sh 21 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java "S. S. Pasha" July sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java "S. S. Pasha" August/September sh. 20/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java October/December sh 20/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar November/December sh. 19/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritious Sugar August or September sh 9/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritious Sugar September or October sh 19/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

METAL REPORT.

LONDON, August 1.
Tin Block £250½.

METALS.

LONDON, August 1.
English best Selected Copper 67 1/8,
Standard Copper G. M. B. 63 1/8 .
Copper Braziers 83 1/2.
Yellow Metal 73/4.
Hard Spelter 28 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £18 1/2.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug 2

	Per Md	Rs. a. p
Brass, English	3/4	64 0 0
Do. "	1	62 0 0
Do. "	1 1/4	62 0 0
Do "	1 1/2	62 0 0
Do. "	1 3/4	62 0 0
Do. "	2	62 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug 2.

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, English	3/4	67 0 0
Copper "	1/	67 0 0
Copper "	1 1/4	65 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	66 0 0
Copper "	1 3/4	66 0 0
Copper "	2/	66 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		63 0 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		62 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		65 0 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		62 0 0
" " " 1		60 12 0
" 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1,		67 8 0
" " " 1 1/4		66 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations-

Bombay, August, 2

	per lb.	Rs a. p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1 0 9
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1 1 6
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 3
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 14 6
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 13 6
Light-house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan .. .. ..No.	40 /1	1 10 0
" .. .. ..No.	42 /2	1 13 6
" .. .. ..No.	20	1 3 6
" .. .. ..No.	32	1 7 0

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DEFIES CORROSION.
It is the highest grade Bituminous Solution that can possibly be produced, and gives maximum PROTECTION TO ALL CLASSES OF IRON AND STEEL WORK.
It will withstand exposure to the mo severe conditions, and the condensation of the most confined space. Resists water, heat and acid vapours.
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BOMBAY. CALCUTTA.
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RUBBER.

LONDON, August 1.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 12 3/4 Sept./Oct. sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 12 5/8 Aug. sellers.
Tone:—Firmer.

BULLION SHIPMENTS.
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Weekly Bullion shipments £ 275,992

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug 2.
The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st Aug, 1924.

Cotton	969 Bales
Wheat	7126 cwts
Linseed	7339 "
Rape, etc	513 "
Gingellyseed	39 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	1644 "
Castorseed	3379 "
Rice	1885 "
Myrabollams	380 "
Cottonseed	8106 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	2906 "
Juwar	183 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	124 "
Bajri	2137 "
Coal	380 Tons

COLOURS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.
We have to report normal business in Alizarines. Prices are not fluctuating greatly. Directs have some demand. Indenthrines meet with some demand. Magenta Crystals are in good demand from the mofussil and the prices continue firm. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals meet with small business at Rs. 1-12-0 and 1-8-0 per lb. respectively. Sulphur Black is steady at Re. 1 per lb. Inferior qualities are offered at lower rates. The tone is steady and quiet.
Quotations are:—
Alizerine 20 per cent. Paste Lunger, Rs. 86.
Alizerine 20 per cent. Paste Cow, Rs. 89.
Alizerine 20 per cent. Paste I. P., Rs. 78.
Congo Red, Rs. 1-10.
Nigrosene Xls, Rs. 1-11.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 3-6.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 3-8.
Sulphuric Black, Re. 1.
Perpurine Benzo, Rs. 2-2.
Perpurine Delta, Rs. 3.
Melachite Green, Rs. 3-8.
Magenta Xls, Rs. 7.
Hemetine Xls, Rs. 1-10.
Indenthrene Blue, Rs. 4-4.
Soluble Blue, Rs. 8.
Fast Red, Rs. 5-4.

SCINDIA S. N. COMPANY.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Scindia S. N. Company, Ltd., was held on Saturday in the Share Bazar, when the Committee appointed by the shareholders to report to them on the affairs of the Company gave an account of the work done by them. Mr. Goverdhandas Shroff presided.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said lakhs of rupees had been sunk in the Company by shareholders and yet the way in which the affairs of the Company were being conducted, left them very little hope for the future. Unless they took precautions now, he was afraid, the affairs of the Company would go from bad to worse. As it was, the shareholders had lost large sums of money, owing to depreciation of their holdings. They would remember the scenes that took place at the last extraordinary meeting of the Company, when many shareholders gave an account of the Straits they were in, owing to the present value of the shares. But Mr. Walchand Hirachand had turned a deaf ear to the appeals of those shareholders and had refused to consent to a reduction of the capital. What was the duty of the shareholders under the circumstances? The Committee appointed by the shareholders had spent a considerable time in going through the affairs of the Company, and to find a way out of the difficulty. The resolution brought before the last extraordinary meeting had the sanction of the majority of the Directors, and Mr. Narottam had agreed to get it passed through the meeting of the Board. But one Director was opposed to them, and the shareholders had yet no evidence before them, that the remaining Directors had done their best, to get proxies in favour of the resolution. One thing was certain, that either the management of the Company would have to go into other hands, or some compromise must be arrived at. He thought they should appoint a Committee to push forward the work of arriving at a compromise.

Mr. Vasavda said the Committee had been trying for a long time to come to some agreement, but they had failed. At the last annual meeting of the Company, when the shareholders were in power, the Board had assumed a more reasonable attitude, but the latter had not kept their word yet.

Mr. C. I. Parakh said there was a great deal of waste of the Company's money in repairs, etc., and the agents had paid an enormous sum to the repairers against the advice of their engineer. Again, Messrs. Marsland Price and Co. were given some repair work, although they were building contractors, and that firm distributed the work to other firms and got some commission for their trouble. Then again several companies were started by the agents, which did the Steamer Company no good at all. The only way of improving the position was to compel the present agents to give up their agency; they must appoint such Directors on the Board, as know something about the shipping industry, as the present Directors knew nothing about it. If they refused to compromise with the shareholders, then the only course left to them was to take the Company into liquidation, and for that purpose they would have to get as many as 4½ lakhs proxies, which was impossible in the present circumstances.

SOLICITOR'S OPINION.

Mr. Manecklal, the Solicitor to the Committee, said that the only way out of the difficulty was to come to some compromise with the fully paid shareholders, as the other shareholders were unable to get the requisite majority to do what they liked. If they agreed to the terms asked for, by the fully paid up shareholders, it would cost them at the most one or two annas per share, and he thought that sacrifice was not too much in view of the liability which was pending.

QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE, NOT MONEY.

Mr. Vazirally said the fully paid up shareholders were partners in the agency firm and also Directors of the Company. The Committee of shareholders had done its best to come to an amicable settlement, but in vain. The poorer shareholders of the Company had agreed to make a sacrifice to make the rich Directors richer still, but one Director was adamant. It was not a question of money, but of principle and honour, and, therefore, the shareholders refused to give more.

Mr. J. Manockji said the agents had already purchased nine steamers and if they did not agree to a compromise more would be purchased, and the shareholders would be called upon to pay further calls on their shares. That must be avoided at all costs, and, therefore, a compromise was the best solution of the question.

One shareholder said such a fear need not be entertained at all, for the Directors who had large blocks of shares were themselves unable to pay further calls on their shares, like some of the shareholders.

COMPROMISE RECOMMENDED.

Ultimately the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Chapsey Jetha:—"That this meeting empowers the existing Committee to come to an agreement with the fully paid up shareholders, with a view to removing the existing liability."

The resolution was unanimously passed.

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THE ALLIANCE BANK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly allow me to inform the creditors and shareholders of the ill-fated Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., that I have given notice to the Liquidators that I will move the following resolutions at the creditors' meeting to be held on the 13th August next:—

I. That immediate legal steps be taken to recover from the Directors and Officers of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., (now in liquidation) all sums lost (approximately rupees two crores) through their negligence, breach of duty or reckless investments, so that the creditors may be paid in full.

II. That the recommendations of the Committee of Investigation be accepted so that the creditors may receive maximum benefit from the liquidation.

I need hardly say that shareholders and creditors of the Bank whose interest is at stake should try to be present at the meeting with a view to safeguard their interest. In case of unavoidable absence, I would request them to send to me the Proxy Forms sent to them by the Investigation Committee duly signed.

I intend also to move a resolution proposing the formation of a strong Committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolutions given above.

As legal steps mean money, I appeal to the shareholders and creditors of the Bank to subscribe rupees ten each and remit the amount to the Committee referred to above, which they will form from amongst themselves. We are on the verge of losing 50 per cent of our money with the Bank, and I think we should not grudge to pay rupees ten each to make an earnest effort to recover it.—Yours, etc.,

W. C. BANNERJEA.

7, Swallow Lane,
Calcutta, July 31.

Mr. Manilal Kothari wires (Aug. 2) from Dhulia as there is acute scarcity of fodder is felt in West Khandesh, the various associations have sent telegrams to the Conservator of Forests and the Commissioner, C. D. requesting them to take early steps to save cattle.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 4 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 13m.
Aug. 5 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 13m.
Aug. 6 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 12m.
Aug. 7 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 12m.
Aug. 8 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 11m.
Aug. 9 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 7h. 11m.
Aug 10 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 18m; Sunset 7h 10m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I. will play at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-day (Monday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MAYA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of Maya Samaj the Shravani ceremony will be celebrated to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the premises of Mr. Shejawalkar at Sadashiv Lane, Bombay No. 4. All members of the community are cordially invited.

SHRAVANI CEREMONY.

"Vedokta Shravani (Sacred thread) ceremony will be performed on 'Nag Panchami' holiday to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute, near Currimbhoy Mills, Lower Parel, Bombay, at 7-30 a.m. sharp.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO G. M. COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

Contributions to the Grant Medical College Magazine are cordially invited from the Medical Practitioners of the Bombay Presidency. They should reach Mr. S. M. Hasan, Editor, Grant Medical College, Bombay by the 10th September at the latest. The next issue is expected to be out by the end of October next.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mrs. Stanley of Calcutta will lecture on "Rescue Work" to-day (Monday) at the Y. M. C. A., Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, opposite Imperial Cinema at 5-30 p.m. The lecture is open to all ladies.

FREE HINDI CLASS AT MATUNGA.

Matunga Congress Committee (F Ward) has arranged to open free Hindi classes daily at night from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. All the past students of this class will be given advanced course and new students will be taught from the beginning. All those who are interested in this class are requested to join the class at once at Visrani Bhawan Matunga, G. I. P. Congress Committee's office.

CHANGE IN LOCAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

The revision of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway local trains is to take place on 1st September 1924. The public interested in the matter are requested to send their suggestion to the Secretary, Suburban Railway Advisory Committee, Bombay, C/o The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, so as to reach the Committee not later than 10th August, 1924.

LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The following are the names of students who have passed in the following examinations:—The National Union of Teachers, the Institute of Book-keepers Ltd. and the Phonetic Institute in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Banking Law, Shorthand speed and theory and Typewriting, etc:—

Mr. A. R. Abray; Mr. S. E. Faria; Mr. C. D. Bilimoria; Mr. C. P. Paul; Mr. J. De Souza; Mr. North; Mr. D. C. Pradhan; Mr. D. N. Deshmukh; Mr. D. N. Sonarkar; Mrs. J. Arbuthnott; Miss M. Moses; Miss R. Sherahy; Mr. A. N. Das; Mr. N. V. Dubashi; Mr. D. S. Keshao; Mr. M. A. K. Khan; Mr. N. S. Commissariatwalla; Mr. S. Lobo; Mr. R. B. Patel; Mr. C. J. Pereira.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Monday):—

1. Miss Hilla Wadia—Song—"Polonaise"—"Mignon"—Thomas.
2. Miss M. C. Wadia—Piano—"Minuet"—Paderewski.
3. Mrs. Lalkaka—Song—"La Serenata"—H. Paolo Testi.
4. Miss M. C. Wadia—Piano—"Valse in C Minor"—Chopin.
5. Miss Hilla Wadia—Song—"Aria Titonna Vincitor" from Aida—Verdi.
6. Mrs. Lalkaka—Song—"Down here the Lilase"—Constance Maud.
7. News Bulletin.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

ANJUMANI ISLAM SCHOOLS.

The prize distribution ceremony of the several schools administered by the Anjumani Islam Bombay was held on Tuesday last. The Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji presided. Mr. G. V. Panandikar, headmaster read his report. The boys went through a course of recitations, some of which were much applauded. The President then gave away the prizes. In the course of his speech he said that he very much regretted that the Anjumani High School should have on rills only 200 boys instead of the 2,000. He was glad to announce that the funds of the Anjumani had received an addition of 3 lakhs of rupees from the Trustees of some charities which were intended to be spent in expanding the usefulness of the institutions. He then informed the audience that the Anjuman had taken up the management of two girls schools with a view to give a greater impetus to female education. He also took occasion to request Mr. Ruffiuddin Munshi, Barrister-at-Law to carry out all his contemplated reforms for the improvement of the High school. He advised the students to live up to the high traditions of the school.

REPRESENTATION OF TELEGRAPH WORKMEN.

The Telegraph Workmen's Union at their last Annual General meeting had passed among other resolutions one to the effect that the services of the menials were not satisfactorily recognised by Government. A class of workers called inferior servants was given the heaviest duty with no proportionate recompense. A deputation consisting of the representatives of the Union under Mr. Jhaowala met the Superintendent of the Central Telegraph Office on Wednesday last and the various questions connected therewith were discussed. The Superintendent refused to raise the status of the inferior servants so as to entitle them to superior allowances, but an understanding was brought about to the effect that the Imperial Government should be appealed to, for the raising of pension and the revision of gratuity rules. After an hour's consultation Mr. Jhabvala took leave of the officer along with the men.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SHAMDASANI AND CENTRAL BANK.

JUDGMENT ON THE 15TH.

Mr. Frank Olivera, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed hearing on Saturday of the case in which Mr. F. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder of the Central Bank had charged Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. and others under section of 282 of the Indian Companies Act.

Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate on behalf of the respondents spoke at length and urged the Court to discharge the notice.

In regard to the question of shares Mr. Desai submitted that having taken all the assets of the Tata Bank, the Central Bank was bound to show on the other side the total number of shares excepting the dissentients shares, and those held by the Central Bank. If they failed to do that, they would be showing more assets than liabilities.. It was a matter of opinion, whether they should be shown under two heads. Any way, Counsel said there was no difference in substance. In regard to the cost of properties, he said, it was not a question of minute particulars at all. The directors of the Central Bank having acquired the properties along with others for a lump consideration were entitled to determine for themselves; without reference to other busy bodies, as to what in their opinion, those properties cost. It was for them to apportion and determine the cost of several items.

Referring to the Reserve Fund, Counsel submitted there was nothing to show that it was false. He characterised the argument of Mr. Shamdasani as absurd and false and concluded by saying that whatever be the differences of opinion, it was a fact that there was no false statement in it nor was it drawn out on false or misleading lines.

The judgment was reserved till the 15th instant.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF CHARAS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Olivera, Excise Inspector Hudson charged Hijaz Gul, a Pathan employed on s.s. "China", with being in possession of 20lbs. of Charas valued at Rs. 1,300 without a license.

The evidence showed that on Friday the accused was seen by a police constable coming out of the Alexandra Dock and was challenged on suspicion. A search was made and a bundle of Charas 20lbs, in weight and of the value of Rs. 1,300 was found in his possession.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced ot two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default two months' further imprisonment.

SPENT IN TAXI-RIDES.

On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Olivera, one Vallabh Govind aged 19 was charged with stealing currency notes of Rs. 205. It appeared the accused was employed by Mr. Clayson Coss, Manager, Continental Tyre Co. When Mr. Coss was sleeping on Friday afternoon the accused stole the currency notes and ran away. When Mr. Coss found both his money and servant missing he reported the theft to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered Rs. 192.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he had spent away the balance in taxi drive and theatre.

His Worship postponed judgment.

POLICE ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR BUCKET SHOP-KEEPERS.

Officers and constables of the Bombay City Police were seen posted on duty in certain localities of the City with a view to arrest keepers of bucket shops. At Satta bazar, Pydhownie, Bhendy Bazar, Bazar Gate, and Colaba where it was reported some persons were keeping bucket shops, and gambling in American futures the police officers and men were patrolling the localities. At certain places some police constables were even seen sitting on the verandahs of private buildings in mufti. It is said this patrolling duty would be resorted to every Saturday and race days.

CORONER'S COURTS.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On July 12th last one Bapu Krishna Powar, a Hindu (50) was going along Navalker Lane, Girgaon, when he was knocked down by a victoria. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died of Sepsis on Thursday night.

At the Coroner's inquest evidence was led to show that the victoria driver had cautioned the deceased to keep clear.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Official And Personal.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Poona Races on Saturday(the 2nd instant.)

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson visited the New English School (Poona) on Friday (the 1st instant.)

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief in India, accompanied by Major J. C. R. Gannon and Major L. M. Gibbs, left Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday (the 1st instant).

H. E. Sir William Marris is on his monsoon tour of the United Provinces. After visiting Bareilly, His Excellency arrived at Sitapur on Friday where he performed the opening ceremony of the new wing of Raja Raghubar Dayal High School. The Governor is expected to arrive at Allahabad on the 9th instant.—A. P.

General Sir William Birdwood assumes the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India on the forenoon of 3rd August. He will arrive in Simla on Monday. Major F. A. Macartney assumes duty of officiating Assistant Military Secretary (Personal) to the Commander-in-Chief from 2nd afternoon.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held at Benares on August 10th at the residence of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Nagwa, when the date of the next session of the Mahasabha will be fixed and the question of starting a weekly paper in English as its organ will be considered, and the causes of the present Hindu-Muslim situation will be discussed.

The Nagpur Swarajists have decided in a meeting to capture the Municipality.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT.

"CLEARING UP MISUNDERSTANDING."

The Director of Information, in his letter, dated nil, from Poona, writes:—

Sir,—In your issue of July 30th you report a speech by Mr. M. R. Jayakar in which he stated that the Hon. the General Member, in moving an amendment to the Bombay Port Trust Act, repeated three times in his speech that the Bill was intended to confer larger powers on the Governor-in-Council. In order to clear up any misunderstanding which might arise in this connection I am enclosing a full copy of the Hon. the General Member's speech, made in moving the amendment. It contains no reference to the conferring of any powers upon the Governor-in-Council.—Yours, etc.,

WHAT THE GENERAL MEMBER SAID.

"The Hon. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir. I beg to move that Bill No. XIX of 1924 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act) be read a first time. This is a very simple amendment and the Bill has been circulated to all the members. Under Section 24 of the Act as it stands at present there are certain appointments which the Port Trust can make with the sanction of Government. Those appointments are the Deputy Chairman, the Secretary, the Engineer, the Traffic Manager and the Chief Accountant. Since this Act was passed, the Port Trust have obtained the sanction of Government to create certain other appointments which certainly are as important, if not more important, than some of the appointments mentioned in the Act under Section 24. Therefore Government desire that these appointments should also come within the scope of Section 24. One of the appointments mentioned in that section has been abolished; for instance the Traffic Manager, while such appointments as Railway Manager, Manager, Land and Bunders Departments, Docks Manager, Controller of Stores have been created but are not included in this section.

Then again, Mr. President, the Trustees have to appoint now and then a Consulting Engineer to the Board. We have included that in the section. That is Mr. President, the whole Bill. The last part of that section is being omitted because it becomes unnecessary as the Chief Engineer is being included in the section. I will read the last portion:

"In this section the word "Engineer" means the Engineer of highest grade on the board's ordinary staff, and also any superior officer who may from time to time be employed in the capacity of Consulting Engineer to the Board."

I do not think it is necessary for me to give any further explanation. If any questions are asked, I will be very pleased to answer."

THE CALL OF THE WILD.

JACK LONDON'S FAMOUS STORY FILMED.

The film which is being shown this week at Patne's Cinema is in many ways absolutely unique. For one thing it has actually no plot. It does not deal with the usual domestic entanglements of the dramatic play. It is simply a fine story of a fine dog, cleverly portrayed and acted in scenery which is probably some of the finest ever shown on the screen. One travels over the vast snow swept tracts of Alaska and sees many of the thrilling adventures which befall men and animals whose lot it is to travel that land. A word of praise is certainly due to the producers who have given a faithful translation of Jack London's great story and the fact that two years were spent in training the St. Bernard dog which plays the part of Buck points to the care with which the film has been prepared. The acting of this dog is delightful and right through the picture he plays his part with an understanding which is in every way equal to the human beings who share his adventure

Buck—half St. Bernard and half shepherd, when a puppy, is a Christmas gift to three children. He is stolen by Hagin, who takes him to the Klondike, where the gold rush has created a heavy demand for sledge dogs and gif prices are paid for them. For the first time Buck experiences cruelty. Days and nights of imprisonment, kicks and abuse transform him into a raging fiend, and when he is uncrated in Alaska, he leaps on Hagin, but this scowling brute, armed with a heavy club is no match for Buck, and he is finally beaten but not broken.

Buck is sold to Perrault, a kindly dispatch carrier for the Canadian Government, who is stirred to admiration for Buck's smartness and courage. The leader of Perrault's dog team is Spitz, whose way was to conquer or kill. He sensed a rival in Buck and the time comes when the two dogs clash in deadly combat. Buck is the victor and demands the position of lead dog.

The ways of the primitive are a mystery to Buck, but he observes his companions learns quickly and soon thrills the wildness of the Trace and Trail. Through his veins there creeps the first faint cry of the wild—the call of ferocious ancestors—the will to survive, to slay, to conquer.

Perrault sells Buck to a Scotch half-breed who overworks and underfeeds and otherwise mistreats his dogs. With new found cunning Buck frees himself from this master and makes his way back to Dawson where Hagin finds him and sells him to three tenderfoot dudes. Through their ignorance and quarrelling they lose most of their dogs. One of them is beating Buck when seen by John Thornton, engineer, prospector and student. He interferes and the tenderfoot, in anger, gives Buck to Thornton.

In Buck's heart is kindled the great love of his lifetime—his love for John Thornton. Man and dog are partners each understanding the other. He hears the long drawn howl of the she-wolf—the call of the wild—but his love for Thornton keeps him from running with the pack.

Buck finds Hagin stealing ore from Thornton's claim. They fight, but, though Hagin is hurt, he and his club master Buck. Hagin pays a second visit to the mine and Thornton, Hagin and Buck fight furiously. Hagin kills Thornton, but Buck does not give up the fight until he has driven his enemy over a cliff to his death. Buck mourns over the body of his pal—then comes the call of the she-wolf. The claims of man no longer bind Buck—and he answers the call of the wild.

In addition to this picture the programme contains the latest Pathe Gazette which is well up to its usual fine standard and another amusing adventure of Felix the Cat.

B. P. C. C.

NEW PROVINCIAL KHADI BOARD.

RS. 2,000 GRANTED FOR SOUTH INDIAN FLOODS.

The adjourned special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Sunday at 4 p.m. in the office of the Committee, Mr. B. N. Motiwala presiding.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri, one of the Secretaries, was unanimously nominated to be a member of the Board of Trustees of Tilak Swaraj Fund, vice Mr. J. B. Patel resigned. Resignations of about half a dozen members of the B. P. C. C. and its Council were accepted and the following members were elected to the aforesaid six vacancies in the Council:—Miss M. N. Petit, Messrs. B. R. Wagh, Shahashrabudhe, Manilal Modi, D. K. Bhat and V. S. Shastri.

Mr. Padbidri moved that the applications for grants and loans received from the National Medical College and various District Congress Committees, be referred to the Council for report and specific recommendations.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Padbidri then put before the Committee the resolution passed by the Council on the reorganisation of Bombay Khadi Board as per communications from Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Secretary, All-India Khadi Board. After some discussion the Committee unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that the present Khadi Sub-Committee be dissolved and that in its place a Board consisting of the following members be appointed to carry on such Khaddar propaganda in Bombay as they deem fit. The Board shall remain in office up to 1st August, 1927, and is authorised to borrow loans, free of interest, up to the amount of Rs. 25,000. Any money borrowed will be covered by the corresponding asset of the Board, and its quarterly accounts are to be submitted to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The Board shall be called 'The Bombay Provincial Khadi Board', and it shall have power to co-opt two more members and fill up vacancies among members and officers:—Office-bearers: Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla, Chairman; Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Vice-Chairman; Mr. R. S. Padbidri and Mr. J. C. Erunza, Secretaries; Members: Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Revashanker Jugjivan Jhaveri, Mathradas Tricumdas, Velji Lukhamshi Napoo, Ranchoddas H. Gandhi, B. N. Motiwala and Miss M. N. Petit."

The Committee also unanimously granted Rs. 2,000 for South Indian Flood Reliefs and empowered the Secretaries to collect funds and take other suitable measures to help the afflicted people in the flooded areas.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOOKWORM IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Associated Press.)

An A. P. message from Madras states:—"In reviewing the progress of the campaign against hookworm in the city and Presidency of Madras for 1923, Doctor Tirumaliah, Director, observes that out of 20,790 persons examined for infection 16,563 or about 80 per cent. were found to harbour hookworm and these came from every part of the Presidency showing the widespread nature of the infection. In plantation areas the conditions were still worse. In one estate, namely, Castlecroft, every labourer examined was found infected. 80 per cent. school-children in the vity of Madras and 77½ per cent. of the other residents were infected. Investigations so far showed that the western districts seemed to be more heavily infected than the eastern. Very little work among women was reported during the year and the Director suggests the appointment of women practitioners for the work among them. The Director deplores the poor state of rural sanitation which has resulted in vast amount of soil pollution rendering the work of prevention of infection extremely difficult. The only means of reducing this widespread and insidious malady is, says the Director, mass treatment by which he means the treatment of a large section of the infected in all places which will reduce the amount of infection reaching the soil which again will automatically reduce the chance of infecting human beings."

SEDITION SECTIONS OF I. P. C.

MR. IYENGAR'S AMENDMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M. L. A., Secretary of the Swarajya Party in the Assembly, has given notice of his intention to introduce two important Bills to amend Sections 124-A and 153-A of the Penal Code and Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Bills have been prepared by him under instructions from Pandit Motilal Nehru, Leader of the Party, and after consulting eminent legal authorities in Madras.

According to the first Bill he wants the following amendment to be made in Chapter Six of the Indian Penal Code:—In place of Section 124-A in the said Chapter shall be substituted the following:—

"Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise excites or attempts to excite feelings or disaffection to Government established by law in British India intent to incite to disorder or violence or use of force in any form calculated to subvert or resist lawful authority of Government shall be punished with simple imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both."

Explanation: Comments expressing disapprobation of measures of Government or of system and methods of administration of Government with a view to obtain their alteration by all legitimate and peaceful means without inciting to violence or disorder in any form do not constitute an offence under this section.

The following amendments shall be made in Chapter Eight of the Indian Penal Code:—

"In the place of Section 153-A in the said Chapter shall be substituted the following:—'Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or visible representation or otherwise promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes with intent to incite to disorder or violence or disturbance of public tranquility shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or both'."

Explanation: It does not amount to offence within the meaning of this section to point out, without malicious intent or any intention to promote violence or disorder disturbance of public tranquility, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

In a statement of objects and reasons it is stated that some of the recommendations of the Sapru Committee in regard to certain specified laws and regulations of repressive or preventive character have not been carried out. The Present Bill is one of the series of Bills intended to remove such repressive legislative provisions from the Indian Statute Book and seek to amend the Indian Penal Code in respect of definition and punishment of offences of sedition and promoting class hatred. It is further stated that with the acceptance of a policy of responsible self-government in India restoration of law of sedition to the position it occupies in other countries and ought to have occupied in India all along has become imperative.

According to the second Bill the following amendment shall be made in Chapter 11 of the Criminal Procedure Code:—

"Add the following as sub-clause six to Section 144, Chapter II:—Notwithstanding anything herein contained no order under this section shall be made by a Magistrate so as to restrict the right of any person or persons to convene, attend or take part in any public or political meeting, association, procession or other demonstration unless the Magistrate finds on evidence duly recorded that such direction is necessary to prevent obstruction, annoyance or injury or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed or danger to human life, health or safety or disturbance of public tranquility or riot or affray, (a) provided that no *exparte* order shall be passed by Magistrate in such cases without evidence duly recorded, (b) that no *exparte* order shall remain in force for a longer period than 48 hours, appeal shall lie for order passed under sub-section six to court of sessions"

In the statements of objects and reasons it is observed that extraordinary and indiscriminate applications of the section that have taken place since 1921 on a large scale for the purpose of suppressing political agitation is matter which could not have been foreseen in any case. Revision of the terms of the Section so as to define and restrict powers of Magistrates and to provide adequate safeguards for protection of the rights of the public and of the individuals is clearly called for.

MUHARRAM IN NAGPUR.

PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT COMMUNAL COLLISION.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 2.

Under the present state of tension between the Hindus and Mahomedans at Nagpur the Hindu Sabha is taking steps to dissuade the Hindus from taking part in the forthcoming Muharram celebrations with a view to prevent a collision. Leaflets signed by prominent and leading men and appealing to the Hindus to keep aloof and not to stir out of their houses on the Muharram day are being distributed. It is probable that both the heads of the Bhonsala estate will not take part in the Muharram. If the Hindus will keep away it is likely that the Muharram will pass off quietly.

FLOODS IN SOUTH INDIA.

SWARAJYA PARTY'S SYMPATHY

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent the following telegram to Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, President of the Swarajya Party in the Tamil Nadu:—"Swarajya Party deeply feels for victims of the floods in South India. It is handicapped for want of fully-equipped organisations in the affected districts and the neighbourhood, and lack of sufficient funds to undertake independent relief measures, but is taking steps to render such services as it can. Swarajist members of the Madras Legislative Council and the Assembly instructed to move the Government to perform its primary duty of saving life. Meanwhile, remitting five hundred as a token of goodwill and deep sympathy and trying to collect more funds."

FLOOD HARDSHIPS.

TRAVANCORE PRESS NOTE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

The Government of Travancore in a Press Note give details of the hardships caused to the people of the State by the floods. Officers of all departments of the State are enjoined to make it their primary function to carry out the measures of relief arranged by Government. It is stated that 36,750 persons have already received relief.

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

Booking of goods to and from stations on Shoranur and Olavakkot section has been resumed.

BREACHES ON N. W. RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.)

The District Traffic Superintendent, Lodder, N. W. Railway, wires under date 3rd August:—

The breaches reported at mile 54/6 and 7 and 56/6 yesterday have widened. Transhipment of passengers and parcels is impossible due to five feet depth of water in the surrounding country. Booking of passengers and parcels via Shershah and Kundian has been stopped and goods traffic diverted via Khanewal, Sherkot Road, Malakwal and Kundian. A further breach commenced yesterday near the bridge at mile 42/12/13, but was checked in time. It necessitated transhipment of 64 down and nine up passenger trains. Traffic over the bridge has now been resumed.

DARADIN PANAH, Aug. 2.

The Breach repaired yesterday at mile 54/6 M.D. at 7 hours occurred again and has increased 50 feet in width. A further breach has occurred at mile 56/6 of the same width. It is probable that traffic will be blocked for three days. Transhipment of passengers, mails and parcels is impossible at present as the surrounding country is four feet under the flood from the Indus.

S. I. RAILWAY BREACHES.

(Associated Press.)

The District Traffic Superintendent wires from Podanur, S. I. Railway:—

Goods booking has now been resumed to and from stations on the Shoranur-Olavakkot section.

TRAVANCORE FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 2.

The Dewan of Travancore who visited the affected area stated to the Executive of the Central Relief Committee that though the loss of life and cattle was not ascertainable, yet the figures were not alarming. He referred to the co-operation of the Government officers and the local men in meeting the situation. He advocated relief measures on an extensive scale. The Government were making arrangements to advance relief loans to co-operative societies. Three lakhs initial allotments for reconstruction were deemed inadequate. The Maharaja has thrown open 150,000 *paras* of paddy from his private granary.

Trivandrum has made collections of Rs. 9,000. Volunteers are doing splendid service in that connection. The co-operation of officers of Government and other men were much appreciated by the people.

INDUS COMPETES WITH CAUVERY.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAWABAD, Aug. 1.

Water in the Indus has risen heavily. The Attock gauge has reached 56 feet, an unprecedented rise in the history of the river. A few villages have been submerged and Kotri, Gidu, and Manjhand are threatened. Begbar Bund has been breached.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN MEDICINE.

The Karachi Municipality has resolved to award four Scholarships, two for Ayurvedic and two for Unani systems of medicine. The Municipal Schools at Karachi are closed to-day in honour of the anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak.

Larkana Municipality has thrown off motion which proposed that spinning and weaving should be taught in all the Municipal Schools.

NOTICE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1924.

THE SEVEN LAKhS OF VILLAGES.

Speaking on National Education, in his capacity as President of the Conference of the Teachers of the National Schools of Gujarat, on Friday last, Mahatma Gandhi laid much stress upon the point which we have often, in his absence, tried to emphasise; that the field for national education is the villages. Even from the brief summary of the Mahatma's speech sent to us by the Associated Press, it is quite clear that the founder of the Non-Co-operation movement, and of the movement for national education as a part of it, never wished to compete with Government schools and colleges in turning out young men spoilt for the life their fathers led and suited only for a certain sort of clerical or scholastic employment. When he proclaimed the boycott of Government schools and colleges, his thought was of the villages, of the vast illiterate multitude of Indians upon whom depends the fate of India as a nation. At the time when the boycott was being preached, students often came to the present writer, asking: "What shall I do? I am anxious to obey the Congress mandate. But what of my education?" The writer felt himself unable to advise, being so far removed from the young men's dilemma; but he tried to explain to them what he conceived to be the meaning of the Mahatma: that the time had come when every Indian of superior advantages must be prepared to make the sacrifice of those advantages for the benefit of the nation as a whole; the students with the rest. It was not the time to think: "But what of *my* education?" It was the time to ask: "But what of *our* education?"—the education of the Indian nation as a whole. The speed of an advancing army is the speed of its slowest unit; and it was of very little use to India as a nation claiming civilised freedom that a number of her youths received the education of the rulers and were admitted to subordinate positions in their service as the guerdon of such education, while the great mass of the nation could not even read and write in their vernaculars. English education is of necessity a limited affair, since the rewards of English education are of necessity limited. The Government and the commercial firms which deal with foreigners cannot find employment for more than a certain number of young men each year. But the potentialities of Indian or national education (no excluding knowledge of the English language, but not deifying it) are as great as India herself and are boundless for the good of India as a nation. In fact the problem of Swaraj for India, was the problem of organising and reviving the villages by giving to the agricultural workers economic security and by removing from the masses the reproach of illiteracy—in other words, it was the problem of National Education, and in that work the Non-Co-operating students were to play a leading part.

The event fell short of the ideal, as it usually does; and though all over India very useful work was done among the villages by Non-Co-operating students there were still too many who asked "What of *my* education?" and, supported by their guardians, insisted that so-called "National" Schools must be founded to provide that education—the education of the Government schools—with just sufficient differences and additions to enable them to call it National and to consider themselves still good Non-Co-operators. During the Mahatma's absence "National Education" was pretty generally cited as one of the points on which the Constructive Programme of the Non-Co-operators had failed conspicuously. It was regarded as synonymous with a sporadic out crop of schools, supported hotly for some months, then left to languish, which professed to give all the "educational advantages" of Government schools, but failed to do so. As if Mahatma Gandhi's ideal of National Education—the Non-co-operators' idea of National Education—had been merely to compete with Government schools in turning out the regulation type of competition-wallah! The truth was, of course, that the work of National Education had not been even begun. The truth is that it has not yet been even begun. Perhaps it could not be begun without Mahatma Gandhi's presence, his personal inspiration. Only in Gujarat, where that personal inspiration did survive his imprisonment, has something been done to prepare for a beginning of the work. And even of Gujarat, the faithful, Mahatma could still find it in his heart to say that "the text-books, they had published.....were beautiful; but he was afraid poor people in the villages of Gujarat would not be able to digest many of them. Besides they would not be able to buy them. If he (Mahatma Gandhi) could, he would not allow the publication of a single book which the poor could not buy." He said again that "they had established the National University in pursuance of their programme of Non-Co-operation. Those schools, therefore, that did not teach spinning, and did not admit, with the force of love, the children of Untouchables, and did not spread Hindu-Muslim unity, were not national. If they thought that these things were quite essential to Swaraj, they must carry them out, no matter what number of students they could get in their schools. Moreover, they could make their schools self-supporting in this manner. In no other way could they establish schools in all the seven lakhs of villages of India."

The seven lakhs of villages: they are the field of National Education in the estimation of the founder of the Non-Co-operation movement. The present so-called "National" Education system of the movement is only a preparation for the real work, or it is nothing, as Mahatma Gandhi in effect has said. These schools ought to be self-supporting, and they can be made so; they ought not to be a burden on the Congress or on private generosity. Nothing that is marked National ought to be mendicant. And instead of robbing country districts of intelligent young men, as does the Government system, the present (preliminary) National system must send back to each village the sons who are sent to it for education from each village. The young men thus returned well educated—that is, fitted, not unfitted, for intelligent participation and pre-eminence in village life—must be the official or volunteer agents of the Congress in the villages. If the mighty aim of National Education is to be attained, the use of Congress funds for the existing National Education institutions should be allowed only on the clear understanding that all this will be done. Those seven lakhs of villages! The Mahatma has them always in his mind. They are in fact the whole problem of Indian freedom. If they are once awakened India is free. When they are awakened, the Congress will speak with a voice of authority unknown before, the confident and tranquil voice of power, and all the world will listen to it with respect. The love of democracy is not best shown in parliamentary institutions and debates; patriotism is not proven by the love of wrangling with opponents. The love of democracy is best shown by working with the people and among them for their education and emancipation, and patriotism is proven in the man who cannot rest while any section of his race is in distress and ignorance. Mahatma Gandhi has, as usual, shown the way of truth. Every educated man who volunteers for the Mahatma's work among the villages deserves the gratitude and the respect of every Indian nationalist. For every Indian nationalist it ought to be the only work deserving praise and honour, for it alone can win Swaraj for India.

THE SUDAN.

A great deal of nonsense, as it seems to us, is being written on both sides about the question of the Sudan as it stands at present between England and Egypt. The English talk as if the Sudan were an integral part of the British Empire and the Egyptians as if it were an integral part of Egypt. A large part of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan never did belong to Egypt only, and that part which did for a time belong to Egypt only was precariously held and never bound by ties of love to the inhabitants of Minieh, Cairo and the Delta. It was used for the most horrible kind of exploitation—the atrocious slave trade. But that does not concern the present question, which dates from the fall of Khartum, the death of General Gordon, and the failure of the Gordon relief expedition. It was owing to the tragedy of General Gordon, that the most eccentric of national heroes, that the British acquired what one may call a sentimental interest in Egypt's loss of the Sudan, a sentimental interest to which the fruitless expense of the relief expedition gave a flavour also of pecuniary interest, making them eager, as custodians of Egypt's rights, to reconquer the Sudan in the name of Egypt when the time arrived. Egypt alone could not have retaken a single town from the dervishes. This was acknowledged by every Egyptian at the time, as also that Egypt was totally unable to administer the enormous territories which the victory of the British-led Egyptian army, stiffened liberally with British troops, placed at her disposal. Moreover, the administrative system of Egypt was in several ways unsuited to the wilder Sudan, and the Sudanis refused to regard the Egyptians as their conquerors. The British were at that time lords of Egypt with the general consent of the Egyptians, for they claimed no more than the position of advisers and instructors of the Egyptian Government; and the Egyptian people still had faith that they would keep their word, and would withdraw from Egypt when they had put straight the affairs of Egypt. The Egyptians, thoroughly pleased with the reconquest of the Sudan, and not at all distrustful of the English whom they thought of as their friendly helpers, very readily agreed to the proposal that the British interest in the reconquered Sudan should be recognised and made of a more permanent nature than the British interest in Egypt, and that a condominium should be set up, the British taking charge of the administration in the names of England and of Egypt.

Thus the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan came into existence and for the first fifteen years (at any rate) of its existence, it was a marvellous success, largely owing to the personality of the administrator, Sir Reginald Wingate, a very fine type of official, highly sympathetic to the people of the country and to the Egyptians. Indeed, if the present writer were asked to point on the map to the place where the English had proved benefactors of mankind to his own certain knowledge and of recent years, he would point to the Sudan. The system of Government was a fine piece of applied Orientalism devised by Englishmen who had spent all their lives in the East, and who had come to regard the natural Oriental system as a despotism tempered by patriarchal village Governments, trade guilds and other institutions of free growth and healthy influence. For the despotic sovereignty they substituted State Socialism, and they gave every encouragement to the patriarchal institutions, which existed, to develop upon useful modern lines. The ownership of the land was made inalienable from the Sudanis; concessions could be obtained only for short terms. Colossal public works like Port Sudan and the means of communication with it were undertaken by the State and became the property of the State. There was no profiteering; and the prosperity of the Sudan and the Sudanis advanced by leaps and bounds. Before the great war, it would, we think, have been extremely difficult to find even one Sudani who wished his country to become a part of Egypt. They welcomed the link with Egypt implied in the term "Anglo-Egyptian Sudan", because it was a link with the Khalifa of the Muslims; but they knew, none better, that it was not to the Egyptians that they owed the happy condition of their country. No Egyptian "agitators" could then have raised an anti-British riot of Sudanis nor would any Egyptian then have run the risk of the attempt. Yet to-day we hear of anti-British riots in the Sudan, with the cry that Fuad is the king of Egypt and the Sudan too; and the explanation given by the British authorities—that the said riots were the work of Egyptian agitators—is no excuse whatever to our mind. There must be something wrong with the administration of the Sudan as compared with what it used to be before the war, or no Egyptian agitator could have stood a chance there. Have they been spoiling Wingate's work as they spoilt Cromer's? There has hardly been the time to spoil it so irrevocably.

Naturally, the Sudanis, being Muslims, have reacted somewhat to the anguish of the Muslim world. Naturally events in Egypt could not be entirely kept concealed from them and they may have felt some sympathy for the Egyptians in their efforts to be free, but it was nothing like the sympathy they felt for Turkey. All that, however, is not quite sufficient to account for disaffection of Sudanis against the British actually in the Sudan. The Sudani loves or hates the man he knows, not any abstract idea of a nationality. He loved the Englishmen he had to deal with before the war. Has the war brought in a lower type to the Sudan as elsewhere? It is a pity if it is so, for the Sudan should have been regarded as a sacred trust, and only picked men sent, on account of the good work that had been done there. There is another and a greater cause for disillusionment, however, which must be taken into account. The Sudanis have their feelings as a people. They have been encouraged to regard the country as their own, to be restored to them eventually. The dual guarantee of England and of Egypt pleased them; consequently they must have been displeased at losing the Egyptian guarantee, particularly after witnessing events in Egypt. They could not possibly have wished to be annexed outright by England and some of them may prefer the idea of joining independent Egypt, knowing well that their numerical strength and martial character would enable them to make their terms with the Egyptians. The tie with Egypt meant their tie with the Islamic world, its thought and culture. It used to be the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; why should it not again be so? The arrangement was made on the understanding that Egypt would some day be evacuated by the British: that is to say, it was made with a potentially independent Egypt. We see no reason why it should not be renewed with an actually independent Egypt. From the standpoint of the Sudanis as a whole, it will be a disaster if the Sudan is annexed by England or by Egypt. Indeed, for either Power to think of annexation seems absurd, for annexation would inevitably lead to trouble where no trouble was before. Let independent Egypt be the co-trustee with England of the Sudan. Two trustees are better than one, for safeguarding the rights of the ward, who is beginning to feel anxious for his rights. It would not injure British influence at all, but rather strengthen it, with the Sudanis, if Egyptians were given a larger share in the administration of the Sudan than they had before the war, and if Egypt had a more effective say in the "joint" Government. The anti-Muslim tendency of British post-war policy is bound to bear its fruit of disaffection—in the Sudan as elsewhere. It would be simple policy for England to endeavour to secure in the Sudan the goodwill and the collaboration of the nearest "independent" Muslim Power.

Notes of the Day.

A Mystery.

A meeting of the Art Society of India was held yesterday in order to protest against the inevitable ill effects of certain changes which rumour says are to be introduced or have already been introduced, in elementary art education in the Presidency, notably the abolition of "Free-hand" drawing as a subject of examination. The strange thing is that there appears to be some mystery about these changes. At the request of certain well-known Bombay artists, we ourselves have asked repeatedly for leave to see a copy of a Government Resolution dated July 4, but have not so far been allowed a sight of it. Everybody in the Bombay art world seem to have an inkling of its contents, but no Indian artist has actually seen the document, the Secretary of the Art Society of India having so far been refused a sight of it in precisely the same way that we ourselves have been refused. We have heard it said that a copy of the Resolution has not been provided even to the office of the Principal of the School of Art, the recognised authority on art education in the Presidency. It is a very strange condition of affairs, and we should like to know the explanation of it. If the document is as important to the cause of education as we hear that it is, the withholding knowledge of it from the artists by the officials concerned can only be from fear of expert criticism; and on such a subject it is a public duty to demand that expert criticism shall be heard. Otherwise men who themselves know nothing of the right course for artistic education, may, through giving heed to inexpert advice, easily wreck the admirable work which has been done for Art in the Presidency by the traditional policy of the Bombay Government, which has been to have a working artist at the head of the whole system of Art education in the Presidency, instead of a bureaucrat. We hope the protest meeting of the Art Society of India will succeed, where we have so far failed, in getting the G. R. made public.

Failure of Parliamentary Government.

In Lord Curzon's speech before the Central Asian Society the other day, which was very much more important as an indication of his Lordship's real views than his more recent speech before the House of Lords, he said in so many words that in his opinion Parliamentary Government was unsuited to Eastern peoples and (what is more remarkable) his audience cheered the statement. We have often made the same statement, but we have never been cheered (so far as we are aware) by any Englishman for making it. That is because, as a former Governor of Bombay once put it; "they know what you are after, and they know what the other man is after." We are "after" free development for Eastern peoples upon Eastern lines, and we regard Parliamentary Government as a hindrance to such development, giving the people an illusion of democracy while withholding the reality, and preventing the expansion of their real genius. Lord Curzon is "after" the dragooning of Eastern peoples, and he objects to Parliamentary government because it allows the subject of the dragooning process to "answer back" and criticise the dragooners—an unholy state of affairs in his opinion. For us, the alternative to Parliamentary Self-Government (Lord Curzon would not mention the word "Self") is the old Oriental Self-Government—more truly democratic than any system that has hitherto been used in Europe, except Soviet Russia, yet perfectly consistent with a Monarchic as well as with a Federal or a Republican regime—A system in which the unit of effective self-government is the village Council in the country districts, the Council of the trade guild and of the occupational association in large towns. These Councils elect members to the district councils, which in their turn elect members to the Provincial Councils, which in their turn elect members to the Central Council of the State, which chooses the executive, not necessarily from its own body, but from a survey of the whole nation. This system, we believe, will always prove successful in any Eastern country where it is allowed free growth. Lord Curzon, when he pointed to examples of the failure of Parliamentary Government in Russia, Turkey and elsewhere, forgot to mention that in every instance it has been replaced, or supplemented, by something closely resembling the old Oriental system.

The Irish Problem.

The break-up of the Irish Conference was more or less a foregone conclusion, and the British Government is probably wise to "proceed with its legislation." It is the misfortune of the Irish race that wherever several of them meet together there are sure to be "ructions"; and the proof, if proof be needed at this time of day, that the Ulsterman is as good an Irishman as the Sinn-Feiner (or a better, as he himself would surely claim) is that he is the most cantankerous of all men in discussion, and loves a row as panting souls desire the waterbrooks. The Irish always need a *deus ex machina* to solve their problem. It may be a national disaster, or a display of fireworks, or the appearance of a man whom they all like and trust, or merely the sight of a runaway pig—something to make them all look in the same direction, and stop looking fiercely in each other's eyes. An argument which has the colour of a joke, even let it be a joke at their expense, has more weight with Irish people than what an Englishman would call a serious argument. In this they resemble the Egyptian people who, in the days when they still liked the Englishmen in Egypt used to say: "The Turks governed with a stick and a joke; you govern with a stick and a frown. It is a pity." When thinking of the dealings of the British Government with people of more excitable and loving temperaments, the present writer always remembers the account once given to him by a genial, stout old City of London policeman of the method he had found effective in dealing with the East-End Irish. Some of his colleagues, when they found them fighting, used to blow their whistles and make strong assault on them, with the object of reducing them to law and order. That was wrong in his opinion; only made worse trouble. For his part, he said: "I hear them shouting bloody murder and I see them fiying at each other's throats. I stroll up quiet and inquiring-like, and say: Come, Come! Now, Now! What's the matter? What's it all about? Who's hitting who, and who began this shindy? And in a minute they'll be all around me telling me whose fault it was and by the time they've told me they've forgotten all about the quarrel. They know I never arrest no-one short of actual murder so they aren't afraid to see me coming. In thirty years I never had no trouble with them." Too great a readiness to reprehend and punish men for ebullitions which largely an affair of different temperament is the cause of a great deal of Great Britain's troubles both in Ireland and the East. It would be a great relief to all the Irish if an English Statesman of shrewd wit could now be found, who would treat the Irish Problem gaily and light-heartedly.

INVITATION TO GERMANY.

DELEGATION LEAVING TO-DAY.

COMMITTEE REPORTS ADOPTED.

LONDON, August 2.

A communique says that the Allied Conference has adopted the Report of the First Committee without discussion. The Report of the Third Committee was approved after miner changes. Sir James Allen and Sir Edgar Walton were unavoidably absent. Jurists hitherto have not decided as to whether the decisions of the Reparations Commission should be unanimous or of a majority.

Mr. MacDonald has sent an invitation to the Germans expressing a hope that the German delegation would arrive in London at an early date. Appended to the communique are the Reports of the First and the Third Jurists' Committees.

IN CASE OF DEFAULT.

LONDON, August 3.

The most important sections in the Report of the First Committee provide that if German default is reported under the Dawes' Scheme the matter should go before the Reparations Commission with the American member added to it. If the Commission does not reach a unanimous decision any Commissioner may appeal within eight days to the Arbitral Commission consisting of an American President and two other independent and impartial members whose decision will be final. The members of the Tribunal shall be nominated for a period of five years by the unanimous decision of the Reparations Commission or failing that by the President of the World Court at Hague. There can be no question of sanctions unless default has been decided through this machinery. Once the default has been registered, the Allies will confer as to the nature of the sanctions and the methods of their effective application. Service (?) of forty million sterling to Germany is to enjoy absolute priority.

Berlin.—The German delegation is leaving for London on Monday headed by Marx, Stressmann and Luther and accompanied by the representatives of Prussia and Bavaria and numerous experts.

THIRD COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, August 3.

The Third Committee of the Allied Conference recommends *inter alia* that Germany be asked to accept the proposal for the establishment of a committee of equal number of Allies and Germans with power to co-opt a neutral in the event of difference to ensure observance of reparations deliveries and commercial contracts. The Report also provides for machinery to prevent defects in the working of the plan for German payments and for detection of fraud in deliveries through German financial manoeuvres. Provision is made for the Reparations Commission plus the American member to have a right to make any necessary modification in the Dawes Scheme on the application of any interested Government. If the decision is not unanimous or if it is unacceptable to Germany the matter can be referred to the Arbitral Committee as in the case of German default.

It is commonly expected that the German delegation will immediately raise the question of the occupation of the Ruhr and the retention of 4,000 French and Belgian Railwaymen there.—Reuter.

NO BARGAINING BY FRANCE.

M. HERRIOT INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message states:—Interviewed by the "Petit Parisien" M. Herriot said, France did no bargaining, but set forth spontaneously a thesis of justice based on arbitration which seems to prevail in all diplomatic agreements, because it is considered timely to employ new methods for the organisation of peace. For the settlement of great political divergencies there is the gun or arbitration. I chose arbitration of which moral advantages for all countries will be still superior to material advantages. It is now for Germany to show herself as reasonable as the Allies in view of the possibility of a quick and final re-establishment of peace.—Reuter.

SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE

HERRIOT PRAISES MACDONALD.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

In his interview with the London correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" M. Herriot attributed the success of the Conference primarily to Mr. MacDonald who had shown himself to be a great statesman. The future would show that decisions taken were not only in conformity with the interests of Britain, but were likely powerfully to promote the cause of peace. Most complete cordiality prevailed throughout and they felt that peace was now possible.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

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INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE

SATURDAY'S FULL MEETING

MAIN PRINCIPLES OF FRENCH FORMULA ACCEPTED.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 2.

The full meeting of the Inter-Allied Conference began at eleven o'clock this morning. The Third Committee, which has had under consideration that part of the French proposals dealing with German deliveries and the transfer of Reparations payments, finished its labours late last night.

The "Daily News" says that the main principles of the French formula have been unanimously accepted, but the British representatives on the Committee have made a reservation that certain points should be left for to-day's Conference for the final endorsement. These points are believed to concern the application of the machinery of arbitration to transfer the Committee. The full Conference will, therefore, have before it to-day's reports both of the First Committe dealing with German default and of the Third Committee.—B.O.W.

SIR D. DALAL REPRESENTS DOMINIONS

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Sir Dadiba Dalal, High Commissioner for India, represented the Dominions under the Panel system at to-day's Inter-Allied Conference.—Reuter.

BRINGING CONSUL IMBRIE'S BODY TO U. S.

CRUISER TO GO TO BUSHIRE

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Washington.—Cruiser "Trenton" has been ordered for Bushire from Naples to bring back, to the United States with military honours, the body of Consul Imbrie who was murdered at Teheran.—Reuter.

AMERICAN AVIATOR RETURNS TO KIRKWALL

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The third American world-flier, Nelson, has returned to Kirkwall.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The American world-fliers Smith and Wade have returned to Kirkwall. They have lost their companion Nelson in fog two furlongs twenty-five miles from Orkneys.—Reuter.

DEPARTURE FOR ICELAND.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 2.

The American airmen on world-flight who have been detained at Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands left there, this morning, for Iceland.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Kirkwall.—The American world-fliers, Smith and Wade, re-started for Iceland this morning in ideal weather.—Reuter.

MAJOR ZANNI ARRIVES IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 2.

Argentine aviators on a flight round the world, Major Pedro L. Zanni and Engineer-mechanic Felipe C. Beltrame, arrived in Karachi at 3-45 p.m. to-day, and were received by the officers and men of the Royal Air Force at the Drigh Road Aerodrome. The aviators looked considerably wind-chafed, though quite fresh. They encountered good weather on the journey until within an hour's distance from Karachi when a rainstorm threatened their progress.

The aviators are travelling in a Fokker C 4 aeroplane fitted with a British Napier Lion 430 horse-power engine.

Wing Commander W. C. Hicks, Commanding the Royal Air Force Depot at Drigh Road, Karachi, and officers of the R.A.F. are entertaining the aviators during their stay in Karachi.

The flight will be resumed at dawn on Monday to Nasirabad, Allahabad and Calcutta.

TILAK DAY AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 2.

The Tilak anniversary was celebrated here by holding public meetings.

CABLE ITEMS

Mr. Alastair Cameron, ex-President of the bank of Bengal, has been elected to seat on the Board of the Peninsular and Oriental Banking Corporation in succession to Mackenzie.—Reuter.

Johannesburg.—The British Rugby Team drew with the Transvall, each side scoring 12 points.—Reuter.

New York.—Nelson covered five hundred miles from Kirkwall to Horna Fiord in eight hours and nineteen minutes.—Reuter.

The report of the return of Nelson, one of the American world-fliers, to Kirkwall is incorrect. He has arrived in Horna Fjordr in Iceland.—Reuter.

IRISH CRISIS.

CONFERENCE BREAKS UP?

GOVT. TO PROCEED WITH LEGISLATION.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Irish Conference has broken up without arranging for future meeting. Members of the Conference are keeping the proceeding as most secret, but it is believed that they failed to agree. Consequently, Government will proceed with their legislation.—Reuter.

FURTHER ATTEMPT TO REMOVE DEADLOCK.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON THIS WEEK END.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 2.

The Conference on the Ulster Boundary question is taking place in London, this week-end, between Mr. Thomas, British Colonial Secretary, President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State and the members of the Government of Ulster. This is in accordance with the statement which was made by Mr. Thomas in Parliament yesterday to the effect that a further attempt would be made to remove the deadlock, by negotiations between parties, and that only if as the result of such further negotiations the Ulster Government still did not see its way to appoint a representative on the Boundary Commission, would legislation be introduced in the British Parliament to enable the Commission to act. Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, is not participating in the conversations owing to ill-health.—B. O. W.

MR. COSGRAVE RETURNS TO IRELAND.

LONDON, August 3.

President Cosgrave has returned to Ireland.—Reuter.

SWARAJYA PARTY GENERAL MEETING.

RECONSTITUTION OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

Business before the general meeting of the Swarajya Party to be held on 16th August and the following days at 65, Baghbazar, Calcutta, will be to consider the revision of the policy, the Constitution and programme of the Party, the election of office-bearers and General Council. The General Council will meet at a time and place to be announced, and it will, among other matters, consider the rules recommended for confirmation by the members of the Swarajya Party in the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Legislative Councils.

According to the bulletin issued by the Secretary there is a general desire to reconstitute the General Council so as to include in it all the Swarajist members of the Assembly and the Provincial legislatures besides the proportion to be elected by each province.

TIBETANS' DEVIL DANCE.

PROTEST OF BUDDHIST ASSN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

The Central Press recently published in England a photograph of Tibetan dancers performing the Devil Dance in the Indian Pavilion at Wembley which has been reproduced by some papers in India. It should be explained in this connection that the Devil Dance is a Buddhist religious exercise which cannot, without arousing strong religious resentment, be performed by laymen of whom the Tibetan troupe is composed. It was only on the understanding that no religious dances would be included in the troupe's programme that they were permitted to perform at Wembley. The photograph is objectionable as two of the dancers are wearing religious masks. The Buddhist Association of Darjeeling have protested strongly against the idea of a religious dance being represented by layman, and having regard to Buddhist susceptibilities, the Government of India will be glad if in future nothing will be published which would tend to indicate that these dances have any religious significance and wish that the photograph in question may not be reproduced.

The matter has also been represented to authorities in the United Kingdom.

ACCIDENT IN OORGAUM MINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OORGAUM, Aug. 1.

A blaster in Oakley's Shaft at the Oorgaum mine was literally blown to pieces yesterday as the result of an accident.

M. RAKOWSKY RETURNS TO LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

M. Rakowsky has returned to London and resumed negotiations.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN LETTER

ATTEMPT ON ZAGHLOUL PASHA'S LIFE

BIG ORGANISATION SUSPECTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, July 17.

The whole country has been terribly shocked by the attempted assasination of the great national leader. His Excellency went last Saturday morning the 12th ultimo to take the 7 o'clock train from Cairo Station to go to Alexandria to be present at the Bairam reception. When he neared the first class compartments a youth came forward and fired straight into the Pasha. Before he could fire again an effendi attacked him and seized the revolver. The people attacked the culprit, one man biting a piece of his ear off, and he was only saved from being torn to pieces with great difficulty by the police who took him in the train to a station up the line. Luckily the wound was not fatal and the Pasha kept cool and did not lose consciousness but kept his usual smiling expression and asked the people, whom he thanked, to keep calm. He was removed to hospital and he is out of danger.

H. M. the King was terribly upset at the cowardly crime and ordered that no reception should be held this Bairam as his beloved Wazir was ill. Great indignation against the criminal is felt everywhere and this feeling is shared by all parties as well as the foreign communities. All the political opponents of Zaghloul sent him their sincere sympathies and good wishes for a speedy recovery. Gigantic demonstrations in sympathy with the Premier were organized all over the country.

The culprit is an Egyptian student from Berlin, twenty-one years of age. He declares that he shot Zaghloul because he did not want him to go to England to carry on the negotiations with the British Government, as he (the culprit) considered such action to be treason to the fatherland. He came from Berlin recently with that purpose. He declares that he has no associates, but it is believed that there is a big organization, to which he belongs, in Germany, which is financed by some great personality. Many arrests, in connection with the crime have been carried out. Among the arrested is Sheikh Abdul Aziz Shawish and the editor of "El-Lewa", the nationalist organ, and several others.

NORTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

A Society has been formed here in Cairo among leading Moors for the advancement and welfare of the sister Barbary States.

DOLMA BAGHCHA PALACE TO BE A HOTEL.

A commission appointed by the Angora Government to study the question of the Sultan's Palaces has commended that Dolma Baghcha Palace should be turned into a hotel, and the Government favours the idea. So in the near future we may see American tourists drinking cocktails in the sanctuaries of the mighty Padishahs.

FRONTIER SITUATION

BOMBING OPERATIVES TERMINATED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

A communique by the Royal Air Force says that after a forty-eight hours' suspension of the bombing operation to give Arap, Malik of Shabi Khel section, a chance of handing over his prisoner Squadron Leader Capel and of submitting to the terms imposed by the Government. Arap came in to Sororogha at 2 p.m. on the 31st July, bringing Squadron Leader Capel and submitted to all conditions. Squadron Leader Capel has been very well treated while in Arap's hands and is quite fit and uninjured. Operations are now terminated.

HOSTILITY IN KHOST.

TRIBAL FEELINGS INFLAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 2.

Travellers from Khost state that tribal feelings are still inflamed and hostilities are once more breaking out. It appears that some at least of the Khost tribes are fighting among themselves.

TARKESHWAR SATYAGRAH.

TEMPLE'S RECEIVER'S CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The Receiver appointed by the Court to take charge of the Tarakeswar Temple, in the course of a letter to the "Statesman" condemns the means adopted by the organisers of the Satyagraha movement at Tarakeswar, and says:—"We find, first of all, a number of prostitutes introduced for the first time in the history of the Temple to hang about the Temple and to mix freely, day and night, with immature youths called 'volunteers' who are brought from far and wide, to guard the Temple in the name of morality. He adds that batches of prostitutes go about in procession singing songs for collecting funds for the movement and that the Satyagrahis are, with rare exceptions, boys who have not yet passed out of their teens or immature youths mostly of the lower class who are uneducated or half-educated and who have as much conception of Satyagrahi as they have of the man in the moon."

AFTERMATH OF DIEHARDS DEBATE.

SIMLA OFFICIALS JUBILANT

MUDDIMAN COMMITTEE AND DUTY OF NON-OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

The Reforms Enquiry Committee which meets on Monday will I understand first of all consider the question of publicity and also discuss certain other preliminaries. In all likelihood no witnesses will be examined that day. The official members are of course already here, Maharaja of Burdwan has just come up and other members of the Committe are expected here to-morrow including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Mr. M. A. Jinna. I have reasons to believe that Sir Muhammad Shafi is very earnest in having the proceedings of the Committee conducted in public; I know also some if not all the non-official members are also opposed to *purdha* sitting. It is, therefore, practically certain that as a general rule the witnesses will be heard in public unless of course some of them chose to be so stubborn as not to allow his performance to be witnessed by the outside public. It is probable that certain officials belonging to the Provinces will object to publicity, but it is the duty of the non-officials members to see that they are made to understand the value of the 'pitiless glare of publicity' about which Sir Charles Innes waxed so eloquent in referring to the work of the Tariff Board while moving for consideration of the Steel Protection Bill. Indeed, publicity is the greatest safeguard to any enquiry: it is all the more so in the case of the Government of India's enquiry which comes so soon after the lack of confidence created by the debate in the House of Lords on India and the observations of ex-Viceroys and ex-Governors therein on India's future. It is, therefore, relieving to find that even Anglo-Indian papers like the *pioneer* have supported a public enquiry though of course much would depend on whims and fancies of individual witnesses as it happened in the case of Public Service's Commission.

A CLEVER GAME.

It is not known who will be the first non-official witness. But there is already here in Simla (for reasons of health) Pandit Hridaya Nath Kunzru the non-official leader of the U. P. Legislature who I understand has expressed his willingness to appear before the Committee. It is not improbable that Pandit Kunzru will be one of the witnesses to tender their evidence in the early stages of the enquiry and that in public. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Sir P.C. Mitter have not so far arrived; but I learn Mr. Kelkar who was a Minister in the Central Provinces has been asked to come up soon. This appears to be a very clever game. Probably, the Government of India want to give an early opportunity to those who might have some harsh things to say against the Swarajists and that it was due to the Swarajists' attitude that the Reforms have not been properly worked and that but for them, everything would be happy in India.

DIEHARDS' DEBATE AND ITS EFFECTS.

The Committee meeting so soon after the Diehards debate in House of Lords has a significance and an importance all its own. In that debate all living ex-Viceroys and ex-Governors had participated besides all those who have any commercial interest in India. The stage-management of the debate appears to have been well-done and not a loophole has been left in India's plight which has not been taken advantage of. It is not wrong to describe the feeling of Official Simla as perfectly satisfied and jubilant. They are satisfied because the speeches clearly showed an outflow of 'milk of human sympathy' towards the services and they have been greatly encouraged in the holy task of fulfilling without the least avoidable delay the promises held out by the famous Lee Commission's Report which the Labour Government's spokesmen have described as moderate and sober. The Officials are jubilant because even Lord Inchcape whom some of them hitherto regarded as unsympathetic and unkind has at last realised the necessity of human sympathy not only for the living service-men and their wives and children but also for generations yet unborn and what more. There was a chorus of demands that the Lee Commissions' proposals should be given effect to in entirety and without delay.

DUTY OF NON-OFFICIALS.

Whenever there is a talk about the Services, the non-official voice in Simla is hushed in the general cry of officials but there is evident a deep under-current of feeling that India is more for the Services than that the services are for India as has been acclaimed in the speeches of Lords. It is this strong feeling of the non-officials which is bound to be given vent to before the Reforms Enquiry Committee by those who have not been in the Government service. The non-officials have thus a great duty to perform and it is hoped that they will be vigilant and see that the methods of Service-men are exposed. There is also apprehension that the Lee Commission's proposals, at any rate a majority of them will be given effect to long before the Assembly's discussion is held. This feeling finds further support in the observations of Hon. Mr. Webster in the Assam legislative Council that the Government would find the money required for giving

(Continued on page 8.)

RENT ACT BILL.

PROTEST AGAINST COUNCIL'S ACTION.

MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday evening, to protest against the action of the Bombay Legislative Council in rejecting the proposed extension of the Rent Act, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. Patel said a very grave situation had arisen owing to the action of the Bombay Legislative Council in throwing out unceremoniously the Bill proposed to be introduced by Mr. Addyman for the extension of the Rent Act in so far as it related to non-residential premises. In all seriousness he said a very grave situation had indeed been created in the city, it had created a stir in Bombay. He was not there to plead for those business-people who made money day and night, and the question was not before them whether they deserved protection or not. They should now keep the agitation going. They must see that their representatives in the Council carried out their mandates and wishes. He was sorry that they had not done so. The motion for leave to introduce a Bill was only a formal matter and it did not commit the members one way or the other, and, therefore, the rules and regulations provided that no speeches should be made by the members. And yet it was a matter of regret that a large number of non-official members had voted against the Bill. It was a great wrong on the citizens of Bombay perpetrated in the name of democracy and it was due to a powerful combination between the capitalists of a foreign Government and indigenous capitalists against the forces of democracy. He submitted that if those who went into the Council in the name of democracy and Congress and N. C. O. movement had risen to the occasion the situation would have been saved. He was sorry to have to make those observations. He would request those of their representatives, who had stood by the people so far, to introduce another Bill at the next sessions of the Council, or if necessary two Bills, dealing with the question of the Rent Act in regard to both residential and non-residential quarters, and in regard to the non-residential quarters a clause should be introduced in the Bill that any amount paid in excess of the standard Rent since September 1, 1924, should be legally recoverable from the landlords by the tenants. His advice to the tenants was this. Stick to your posts, don't leave your tenements and if enhanced rent is demanded,—and I am sure 50 per cent. will demand enhanced rents,—to pay the rent under protest, but don't leave the premises. Continuing, he said if they were served with notices of ejectment they should go to the Small Causes Court and until they were forced to do so they should not leave their premises. They also should give one more opportunity to the Swarajists or non-official members to vote for the Bill. What was the use of saying that there were landlords and tenants among the supporters of the party; what was the use of saying that they wanted to retain the sympathy and co-operation of both landlords and tenants? Was that the way of representing them? He could understand a member's opposition or support to the Bill, but not neutrality. It was on such occasions that their representatives had to take courage and make up their minds one way or the other, by this attitude they had lost the sympathy of both the parties. He did not think that the landlords had any sympathy for the Swaraj Party, and the public must realise the difficulty in which they had been placed by the Swaraj Party. There were some landlords and many tenants in the Party, but the landlords were in a minority there and those considerations ought to have weighed with the leader of the Swaraj Party, and not mere expediency. He shoud have fought for the cause of right and justice, no matter what happened. His own advice to the public was to agitate, agitate and agitate until the wrong was redressed and to prevent the perpetration of a greater wrong. He had nothing to say against the Government, although it consisted of Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Mr. Jamnadas; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir) and Sir Chunilal Mehta (laughter), who were of course not expected to sympathise with the cause of the tenants.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT.'S ACTION.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved:—"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its emphatic and indignant protest against the attitude of the Bombay Government towards Mr. Addyman's motion for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the Rent Act and against the action of those elected and other non-official members who either voted against the motion or remained neutral."

Mr. Jamnadas said it was a great irony of fate that in the first Legislative Council in which the N. C. O.'s went to obstruct the Government and to work for the good of the Presidency should have on such an important occasion betrayed the confidence of those that had sent them there. The extension of the Rent Act in Karachi was a bribe to the Sindh members in order that they might betray the interests of the public of Bombay. While the Government members were pleading for the needy and the poor of that city, they were hatching a plot against the poor and needy of this city. The same members who were pleading for the needy and the poor of Karachi went to sleep when the question of Bombay came before them—he did not know what had happened to them for some of

(Continued on next page.)

TANGANYIKA ORDINANCES

PETTY TRADERS AND 'LANGUAGE REQUIREMENTS'

ALL PROFESSIONS EXEMPTED FROM PROFIT TAX.

The Associated Press from Simla sends the following for publication:—

"Mr. C. F. Andrews communicates the following reply received from the Colonial Office regarding Tanganyika ordinances:—

Downing Street,
14th May, 1924.

To C. F. Andrews, Esq.,

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Thomas to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 29th April, addressed to Sir James Masterton Smith, and to Sir Herbert Read, regarding the provisions in the Tanganyika Territory Profits Tax and Trades Licensing Ordinance, 1923, as to the use of the Gujarati language, and to transmit to you, for your information a copy of a memorandum on the subject.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) G. GRINDLE

MEMORANDUM.

The requirement that "sufficient books of account" should be kept in English or in Swahili in English characters was exhaustively examined at the time of the visit of the Indian delegation last year and the delegation were informed in a letter sent to them by the direction of the Duke of Devonshire on June 16, 1923, of the decision of the Secretary of State.

The decision was as follows:—

"The Secretary of State has ascertained that as regards the large Indian firms in the territory no hardship will be involved in the obligation to keep "sufficient book of account" in English or in Swahili, and as regards the small traders it appears that a large proportion of them already make out their bills in intelligible (if inaccurate) English, and that the great majority are familiar with Swahili. His Grace has, however, come to the conclusion that it is desirable to introduce an amendment into the Trades Licensing Ordinance which will have the effect of relieving the small traders from the language obligation. The suggestion that the difficulty might be overcome by allowing the accounts to be submitted in Gujarati and that the Government should engage one or two persons familiar with the language to examine them, has been considered, but this is not regarded as a practicable solution because the traders are scattered all over the Territory, thus rendering it impossible, without the engagement of a very large number of interpreters, to ensure the proper examination of the books. The Secretary of State has, therefore, decided that the small traders should be altogether exempted from the language requirements of the ordinance, and for this purpose a "small trader" may be taken to mean one whose profits are estimated not to exceed 2,000 shillings in the year covered by the licence. As a further concession in this direction the delay of one year now provided before the language provision comes into force will be extended to three years."

It is, therefore, evident that the deputation were fully aware of the extent to which the "language requirements" provisions would be amended. As a matter of fact, the definition of a "small trader" (and exemption from the language requirement) has been extended to anyone whose profits have not exceeded 3,000 (instead of 2,000) shillings in the year: a very considerable concession beyond what was contemplated when the deputation was in England. The operation of the "language requirement" has also been delayed for three years (instead of one) as promised in the passage quoted above. French has been added to English and Swahili as a language in which accounts may be rendered for the purposes of the Trades Licensing Ordinances.

The possible grievances of pedlars (which were dwelt upon by the deputation, although there are very few Indian pedlars in Tanganyika Territory, have been removed by the exemption of all pedlars from liability to "Profit Tax", the representation of the deputation have also been met in several other respects:—

1. All "Professions," and not only certain specified professions have been exempted from the Profits Tax and Trades Licensing Ordinances.

2. All small traders (persons whose profits do not exceed 3,000 shillings in the year) are exempted from Profits Tax.

3. The provisions providing for relief in respect of United Kingdom Income Tax have been omitted, in order to obviate any appearance of giving preferential treatmentn to any class of the community.

4. Provisions empowering the Police to inspect Pedlar's packs and to arrest pedlars refusing to allow such inspection have been removed from the "Pedlars and Live Stock Delears" Ordinance.

5. A provision empowering the Governor to prohibit trading in specified areas has been removed from the Trades Licensing Ordinances.

It is submitted that the amendments effected in the Legislation represent substantial improvements from the point of view of the Indian Traders, and carry out all the undertakings given to the deputation in June last. As regards the "language requirement" it has been extended beyond what was first advised in the letter quoted above. This requirement will not come into force until April 1st 1926, and it should be noted that there is nothing to present traders keeping their ordinary accounts in any language they please. What will be required after the above-mentioned date is that (as the evidence as to profits must be in a form intelligible to the licensing authority) sufficient accounts for this purpose will have to be submitted in English, French or Swahili in English characters."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. JAYAKAR ON PROHIBITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 1.

Speaking on the resolution for the adoption of total prohibition as the goal of the Excise policy of the Government, Mr. Jayakar said:—"I am very sorry to find that the Hon. Member for Excise cannot persuade himself to accept any one of the four suggestions which are before this House. There is a resolution of the Hon. Member for Ahmednagar which commits this House to a definite period of 10 years and to definite means by which the goal of total prohibition is to be attained, and also to the announcement that total prohibition is the goal of the excise policy of the Bombay Government. There is a further amendment of the Hon. Member for Bombay, Mr. Surve, which extends the period to 20 years. Then there is an amendment of the Hon. Member for Karachi, Mr. Advani, which lays down the goal in general terms and leaves the Government free to adopt such means as it likes. Lastly there is a very widely-worded amendment of the Hon. Member for Satara Mr. Soman, which merely wants a declaration of the goal being Total Prohibition to be attained by legislation within such time and with such means as the Government may think desirable. I think this House has tried to meet the convenience of the Hon. Member for Excise in the above manner, and I am sure, if the Hon. Member can be persuaded to make a declaration about the goal, the House may not insist upon any definite time-limit or any definite means by which the goal is to be attained. We cannot go further than this to meet the wishes and the difficulties of the Hon. Member, but he is extremely unwilling to make any declaration and wants more time. Well, Sir, I feel that the Report of Excise Committee has been before the Government for nearly four months and it is a pity that the Government are not yet ready to come out with even a statement of their policy. Roughly speaking, this question of Total Prohibition has been before the Legislature for more than two decades and since 1905 it has been in an acute form before the Legislature. The intentions of the Government do not appear clear. I may recall the occasion when a Madras Deputation came to Bombay to study the Bombay system. The deputation included Mr. Shanamukham Chetty, M.L.A. Mr. Chetty and his colleagues reported that Total Prohibition was the goal of the Bombay Government, and I remember what sensation it created, which only subsided after the Government of Bombay declared in definite terms that Mr. Chetty's statement was unfounded. That does raise a suspicion in the mind of the House that the Government are not still inclined to disclose their intentions in this matter.

NO INSUPERABLE DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

There are difficulties, and this House knows that there are difficulties, but once the Government do make up their mind that Total Prohibition should be the goal of this Government, the House will, I am sure, in helpful spirit, try to meet the difficulties of the Government as far as possible. Native States are trotted out as being the insuperable difficulty but, may I remind the Government that whenever they feel keenly about any subject they have a way of bringing round the Native States to their point of view. May we know how it is that the Native States have been brought into line with Rules and Laws in British India as regards Sedition and Arms Act Licenses. We are told that Native States would want *quid pro quo*. When arguments like this are introduced, one is provoked to make a nasty retort. May I, in that spirit, ask the Government that if it purely a question of *'quid pro quo'* or price, they have paid an ample price to the Native States in the Princes Protection Bill which ought to make the Native States eternally grateful to the British Government. The Hon. Commissioner for Excise, Mr. Ghosal says: —"What about finance?" Well, Sir, this House is aware of that difficulty, and I have no doubt that if the Government endeavour, in a confident spirit, to meet the wishes of this House, the House will join the Government in finding out some means by which the deficit can be made up and support any suitable scheme which experts of the Government may, in their experience and wisdom, hit upon. What is the good of having all this expert and highly-paid machinery at our disposal if we are to be told that the question of meeting the deficit is insoluble? It has to be solved and the House must ask its officers, well-paid and expert as they are to find out means by which the difficulty will be solved. If not, the Government may apply for aid from the Central Revenue and this House will help the Government in that connection. There are difficulties and this House is aware of those difficulties but they ought to be courageously taken in hand in the light of one principle that the Government will, within certain time limit, aim at Total Prohibition as the goal. We are told that this ought to be a question of All-India legislation. I am surprised to hear this argument. When we argued in a similar manner in connection with the Children's Protection Bill and the Statistics Bill, that they were fit subjects for All-India legislation, we were told by the Government benches that the wheels of the Government of India moved slowly and that the Government of India, were notorious for their dilatoriness. Now, we are told to wait. Heaven alone knows how long it will be until the Government of India, in the midst of their other pre-occupations, are induced to take up this question. I am sure, if the Bombay Government are really earnest about this matter, these difficulties, with the aid of this House, can be overcome. As to the quetion of money, how often has it been our experience that when the Government intend to find the money, money *is* forthcoming! Is not this House aware how many lacs of rupees were spent on the repairs of the Government House. Where does this money come from? The House will not easily agree that though the question is of difficulty, it is beyond solution by this Government aided by this Council. I, therefore, suggest to the House that they should strengthen the hands of the Hon. Minister and compel the Government to make a clear declaration in the course of this debate that "Total Prohibition is the goal of their policy" and then leave the Government to find such means to reach the goal as they can, within an adequate time-limit not exceeding 20 years.

ASSAM COUNCIL

POSTPONEMENT OF LEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

An A. P. message from Shillong states:—The Assam Legislative Council carried a motion urging the Government to move the proper authorities to postpone the consideration of the Lee Commission's recommendations so far as Assam was concerned until the constitutional administrative charges were finally disposed off.

Hon. Mr. Webster, on behalf of the Government, said that it would serve no useful purpose to move the authorities to postpone the question. The Local Government could not disregard the Lee Commission's recommendations. Further, the Assam Government would try to meet the extra charge needed to give effect to the recommendations without extra taxation.

The motion was carried by 29 votes to 11.

RENT ACT BILL.

(Continued from preivous page).

them had remained neutral, and some had opposed. There were several classes of landlords in the city. Those who were landlords since a long time and had not sold their properties were receiving more than 100 or even 200 per cent. return on their houses, and he would like to know of a single landlord in the city of that class who was not getting a good return on his property. But there were people who were gamblers and speculators who had purchased properties at enormous prices, and it was impossible for these to get a decent return on their investments. He challenged any one in Bombay to prove to the contrary, even the "Daily Mail." (Loud Laughter). He challenged them to disprove that properties which were worth 10 or 20 rupees per yard before were now worth 500 or 800 rupees per yard in the Abdur Rehman and other streets of Bombay. That was the position with which even the most greedy men should be satisfied. Yet they were told that many of the landlords were not getting a fair return on their properties. The speaker had no sympathy with gamblers and speculators, except the ordinary landlords. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir had given a very harrowing tale about the tenants in Karachi, but not of Bombay. There was a Gujrati proverb that it was a fool who looked for fire in Lanka and not in his own house. (Laughter.) Sir M. Visveswaraya had stated in his latest report that nearly 68 per cent. of the people in Bombay lived in one-room tenements and the Swaraj Party became humiliated when it could not protect tenants in Bombay from the encroachments of greedy landlords. People were already receiving notices from these landlords. On such an important occasion the members should not have considered about the interests of landlords. When the Assembly gave help to Tatas, the Swaraj Party did not consider whether they were landlords or tenants; they only considered the interests of the country and of nothing else. If their representatives had misrepresented them, what should they do? Their representatives had betrayed the interests of about 60 thousand voters in Bombay.

Dr. M. B. Velker in seconding said he wanted to give a statement of what had happened in the Council at the last meeting. As there were landlords and tenants in the Party they had considered the question at a number of meetings, and as the tenants could not persuade the landlords it was decided not to make a party question of it. The result was that at the time of voting five remained neutral, one voted with the Government and the rest voted for the Bill, and Mr. Addyman's Bill was thus thrown out of the Council.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said when he was askked by their President to attend this meeting he was in doubt whether he should respond to that call or not, because he had clients who were both landlords and tenants, like the leader of the Swaraj Party. Like him, the speaker wanted to please both the parties. (Laughter). He had suggested in the Corporation that the Rent Act should be extended for a further period of three years. They had to decide the question from the tenants' points of view. The President had explained to them the tragedy of the whole thing, because five members of the Swaraj Party had remained neutral. If they had not done that the result would have been different. The tragedy of it was that five had remained neutral. If the public lived they could have any number of parties, but if the public died where would the parties be. Mr. Jayakar who represented an enlightened constituency had told them that to keep the party together he had remained neutral. What was it to the party if the whole country died, if Swaraj did not come and the whole country went to blazes? The party was for the good of the country and if it did not do that, that party had no business to live. If the party cared more for the principles than the leader, did, then the leader might die and the party should live. The justification of their presence in the Council was not for the good of this party, or that party, but only the good of the people. If the public died where would the parties be? If the public died what was the use of the parties? But if one individual died another individual might come again in a short time to represent the party.

The President said he had received notice of an amendment calling upon Mr. M. R. Jayakar to resign his place. But it was not for the meeting to ask that, it was for the graduates of this Presidency who had sent him into the Council to do so. He, therefore, ruled the amendment out of order.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

COMMITTEE TO PREPARE ANOTHER BILL.

Mr. B. T. Desai then moved: This meeting appoints a committee consisting of Messrs. V. J. Patel, Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, N. M. Joshi, Dr. M. B. Velker, Mr. M. K. Patel and Mr. B. T. Desai to prepare another Bill or Bills for the continuance of the Rent Act both in respect of business and residential premises, providing in respect of the former that any amounts paid by any tenants since 1st September 1924 in excess of the Standard Rent shall be legally recoverable from the landlords, and hereby authorises Mr. Nariman to give notice of same for the next sessions of the Council.

Mr. Desai said every member of the Swaraj Party whether he was elected by this constituency or that, subscribed to the general principles of the party of either ending or mending the Government. The party had said that they could not cooperate with the Government or support them, but if the public would give them a mandate to that effect, they would do what they were told. And the public meeting that was held there had empowered the members to support the Bill. Therefore it was the duty of the Swaraj Party's members, to whatever constituency they belonged, to support the Bill. The Swaraj Party went into the Council not for their own good, but for the good of the people. Therefore, any member of the Swaraj Party whether he was a landlord or tenant had to look to the interests of the public. Therefore those who had voted against the Bill or remained neutral had committed a breach of confidence, or trust. And these members should be called upon to resign their positions.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded and the resolution was passed.

Mr. M. K. Patel moved: That this meeting in the meantime advises the tenants in occupation of premises to hold on to their occupations, if necessary agreeing to pay under protest enhanced rents; further this meeting cadnestly requests the Congress Committees, Home Rule Leagues, Tenants' Assiciation and other public bodies to hold and continue to hold public meetings and agitate till the wrong is righted to prevent the perpetration of greater wrong in respect of residential quarters.

Mr. Thakoredas seconded, and the resolution was passed.

GAEKWAR'S DONATION FOR DWARKAMATH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Good rain has been falling since last Saturday. People seem very joyous. Sowing operations are steadily going on. Adjoining provinces have also received a good supply of rain. Pilgrims have been pouring in great inumbers to avail themselves of the benfit of the holy month of Shravan. Dwarka Railway has has been running very regularly and punctually in spite of the rainy season. Sheth Pranjivan Dullabhdas has been offered "*ijara*" (contract) of Gomati bathing and Dwarkanathji-Darshan Tax at Dwarka Bet for three successive years.

Jagadguru Shree Shankeracharya, Shree Shardamath has been now here. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has graciously sanctioned a big amount of Rs. 30,000 for reconstructing the ancient Shardamath. The foundation ceremony of which was performed with great pomp at the hands of Colonel Shevrajsinh, the Okha Commissioner. His Holiness the Shankeracharya delivered a learned lecture on the existence of Matha and the importance and necessity of works undertaken by the State of Baroda:

KHADI-WORK IN BENGAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ATRAI, Aug. 1.

Acharya Roy has been to Atrai and the various Khadi centres for the last five days. Although it is raining incessantly he has been taking the trouble of inspecting the centres in small country crafts encouraging the workers in their arduous tasks of carrying cotton and Charkha accessories, in collecting yarn from distant villages. The quality of yarn is improving day by day. The outturn of yarn is from fifteen to sixteen maunds per week which means equivalent of three thousand rupees of Khadi. The bruut of the work mainly fell upon the women folk, but it is a hopeful sign that most of the men also are utilising their leisure time in carding and helping in spinning. But in view of the limited demand for Khadi the distribution of Charkhas has been restricted.

In connection with Khadi centres two free primary schools have already been opened. More petitions are forthcoming for such institutions in other places. Malaria is not so rampant this year up till now though acute cases of *kalaazar* are not rare.

People come from a distance of seven to eight miles for treatment, the daily attendence of patients at the Base hospital is thirty-five.

The administration report of the Madras Port Trust for the year ending 1923-24 says:—Gross receipts for the harbour undertaking during the past financial year have been the largest on record amounting to Rs. 29,84,285 as compared with Rs. 28,04,251 in the previous year.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION:

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS'S REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad Messrs. P. A. Wadia and G. N. Joshi have taken the earliest opportunity of expressing their valuable opinion regarding the two Bills, which I propose to move in the Assembly next September. They apprehend that if the proposal of changing the ratio between gold and the rupee as indicated in my Bills is accepted by the Assembly, it will, in their opinion, "definitely commit this country to the acceptance of the principle which the Government of India have advocated as a "scientific principle" that a managed and token currency, with an artificial linking of the rupee to gold, is the only sound monetary system this country should have." I wonder why and how your correspondents make this inference. Evidently the ideal recommended by your correspondents is in their own words "a system of currency that rests on a gold basis with the convertibility of all substitutes into gold, with automatic expansion and contraction of currency according to the requirements of the country from time to time." I do not think that either the Indian Merchants' Chamber or myself have anywhere said that this is not the goal of India or of those interested in the currency problem of India. In fact that may be what we all do want, and perhaps will continue to work for until the same is available.

Your correspondents apprehend that my Bills propose to perpetuate the evils of a gold exchange standard with all its implications. They remind me that the Government of India "may be only too willing to accept a proposal of this kind as a graceful concession, the immediate and ultimate effect whereof" according to them "will be to strangle the economic development of this country." Your correspondents conclude that "there can be no proposal so shortsighted and injurious to the industrial as well as the agricultural interests as the one which is to be foisted on the Imperial Legislature" by me. They go further and allege that whilst I am incapable of considering either the industrial or agricultural interests, I may be expected to be convinced that my proposed move is in the best interests—of course mean and selfish interests—only of the commercial community to which I have the honour to belong. I do not propose to deal with the allegations and insinuations contained in these and similar remarks, which I have practically quoted from your correspondentns' letter. I feel that on a reconsideration of their remarks your correspondents will regret the same, if not now, in the near future; and they will feel, without anybody telling them so, that their remarks and insinuations named above were unjustifiable, and were not necessary for the purpose of their letter.

It is generally admitted that the present currency policy of the Government of India is, not only not the ideal one, but is a very undesirable one in the interests of India. That a more natural and automatic policy is desirable nobody will differ. If India were asked to name a currency policy which she wants, we would perhaps enunciate what your correspondents name. But the question at present is what can be done under the existing constitution and under the existing circumstances. The ratio of two shillings to the rupee has been on the Statute Book since 1920, in spite of protests from many. Since that ratio was put on the Statute Book, various persons and commercial bodies have asked the Finance Department to alter it to the more natural ratio, without any avail till now. The policy of the Government of India at present is "Wait and see." My Bills therefore are mery an effort to take advantage of the privilege available to a non-official member to move the necessary legislation in the Assembly, with a view to finding out if the Government are prepared to set back the legal ratio where it should naturally be to-day even with the existing defective policy pursued by the Government of India. If your correspondents imply that one can, by moving necessary legislation in the Assembly, bring about the total change which they want from the existing mess, there is nothing to prevent anybody from making an effort in that direction in the Assembly. Indeed, it may be tried before very long by some more enterprising member of the Assembly who may not be hailed by your correspondents as a friend from whom the country has to be saved. But I cannot understand your correspondents' vehemence against my Bills in view of the fact that my Bills seek only to put right what is wrong even under the wrong system in vogue at present. The point that your correspondents have yet to prove is that with all the wide powers that the Government are armed with at present, my Bills, if accepted, will enable the Government to do more harm than they can do at present. I would very much like to learn if there is any probability of this, and, if convinced, I should be the first to withdraw my Bills from the Assembly, if and when they are ballotted. Till your correspondents can prove this, I am afraid, the rest of their denunciation of my Bills can be said to be an effort to cry down even the little good which *may* ensue if my Bills are passed, simply because the whole change that they desire cannot be had.

The legal ratio being two shillings to the rupee nobody is able to import gold to tender it to the currency office in India and therefore there is no check to the exchange up to two shillings unless and until Government choose to call halt at any point; and all this when the gold value of the rupee is not higher than 1s. 5-13/16d. on the basis of 1s. 4d. gold. It is possible, even if the Assembly passed 1s. 4d. gold ratio the Secretary of State may do many things and not allow gold to be available to this country. But if he is so disposed the Secretary of State can do the same mischief to-day. Indeed, the position to-day is that in spite of gold being imported into this country, it is impossible of being used for the purpose of adding to the currency of this country, and we know how tight and scarce money can be. I suggest to your correspondents that perhaps they have overlooked this aspect of the question when they see something sinister in my Bills which they criticise.

Your correspondents further remind me that "the manipulation of the standard must be made a crime greater and more heinous than forgery of notes or counterfeiting of coins. The currency of a country may well be regarded as a sacred institution", etc. I fully agree that the standard of a country's currency must not be changed lightly. If it was so changed, in spite of our strongest condemnation in 1920, and if it is now admitted even by the Government that the change has not gone as they expected, I wonder if it is a "crime" to restore the change back to what under existing conditions is the most natural standard.

Your correspondents quote Prof. Cannan. May I use the same words of that learned Professor and say that although the 1s. 4d. gold standard is not fool-proof, it is under the existing constitution of Government, and circumstances far nearer, being fool-proof and knave-proof, than the two shillings gold standard, which at present exists in the Statute Book. And may I ask your correspondents how this interim change, which I seek to make in the Statute is likely to be in any way detrimental to the interests of the country, until your correspondents' aim and goal are reached?

I invite your correspondents to a full and unprejudiced discussion of the problem as I have put it, without mixing up personalities or without attributing motives to people trying to do their little service according to their honest convictions.

Your correspondents deplore that "there has been no genuine public opinion in this country on questions of currency and exchange." I join them in that wail. But under such circumstances it behoves those who know much about the subject and command enough confidence to be dogmatic in their theories to treat those who may be less learned and more ignorant than them with better consideration and more fairness than your correspondents show in their letter.—Yours, etc.

PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS.
Aug. 1.

AFTERMATH AT DIEHARDS' DEBATE.

(Continued from page 7.)

effect to the Commissions' proposals so far as Assam was concerned. In the face of such a clear and unambiguous statement, it is hard to understand the denial of the Government of India made to Dr. Gour when the latter speaking in the Legislative Assembly last March feared that there was a secret conspiracy on the part of the local Governments to set apart some funds in anticipation of having to give effect to the Lee Commissions proposals. However, the game is now clear and the local Governments are only awaiting the orders of the Government of India and the Secretary of State in the matter.

FUTURE OF REFORMS.

As regards the Reforms as a whole, it is suspected that the Muddiman Committee is a cover make-shift to enable the Labour Government to mark time. Lord Lytton has already taken the cue from Lord Reading's Government as regards the future of Reforms in Bengal. Sir Frank Sly is expected here very shortly to personally discuss the situation before giving 'the Executive decree' to taking over of the Transferred Departments to which the Viscount Curzon referred as being the opinions of Lord Olivier. The wind is, therefore, blowing distinctly in the backward direction and the proceedings of the Reforms Committee will bring out this fact if only the non-official members are really alert and not behave themselves like Messrs. Bhupendranath Basu and N. M. Samarth on the Public Services Commission. By the way, the Government of India is further pleased that they have been able to extort the admission from His Majesty's Government that no member of that body wrote or wired to Mr. C. R. Das suggesting the opportunesS of the present moment to visit England for political reasons. They have shown that they are not such a subordinate branch of the British administration as they are supposed. This incident also confirms the view that Simla is becoming more and more supreme, that the battleground of Reforms is henceforth not in London but in India itself.

FRONTIER POLICY.

As I forecasted, His Excellency Lord Rawlinson has left for London by the next mail steamer after the passage of the Leave of Absence Bill. General Sir William Birdwood is taking over charge with effect from to-morrow forenoon though he will be actually arriving in Simla on Monday. But the advice which Lord Rawlinson gave to Hon. Mr. Bolton, the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier and Mr. Howell, the Resident in Waziristan, is evidently bearing fruit. I hinted in my previous communication that the attitude that would be pursued in Waziristan might smack something of the forward policy which has been the cause of ruin and drain on India. That has happened true, for from Razmak bombing operations were carried out by the Air Force by way of reprisals against the Shabi tribe, evidently for their having sniped a line of the Razmak column some time ago. No doubt the bombing has now ceased, but at what sacrifice of men and money! The machines were caught in the mist and four of them crashed and a few flying officers and others were killed. Would it not be prudent not to irritate the excitable Pathans by attempting to invade their country. The Frontier policy must be settled by the Legislative Assembly during the coming session along with the minority recommendations of the Bray Committee's Report.

EAST AND WEST.

Indian States and the Government

Rather a striking sign of the changing times in India is the vigour with which some of the States are now reviving old claims, and pressing new ones, against the central Government, partly, at least, because they hope for greater consideration from British administrators than from the Indian politicians who may by and by succeed them. Critics in India have attributed to this motive the sudden assertion of the Nizam's claim to Berar, a claim, by the way, which does not seem to have enlisted enthusiastic local support, and we see that Mr. Banerji, the distinguished Dewan of Mysore, has openly relied on the same consideration in claiming to share in the new protective duties. Whatever the treaties may say, there is something to be said in equity for this particular claim. In the old days of a low revenue tariff, subjects of the States did not suffer in practice from the fact that imported goods had been taxed for the benefit of British India, but now that prices to consumers are being deliberately raised, the States can fairly ask for a share in the proceeds. Unfortunately, the central Government is not in a position to be generous, and no immediate settlement of the question can be expected.—"The Near East."

The Religious Riots in Delhi

The news of a serious outbreak of disorder in the heart of the capital of India is deplorable, but, unfortunately, not surprising; indeed, the increasing tension between Hindus and Moslems, not only in Delhi, but throughout the great cities of the North, has for some time been a commonplace of the local Press. The immediate occasion of the disorder seems, as usual, to have been a trivial quarrel between individuals, but its precise nature is unimportant, for the thing that matters is the eagerness of the men of either community to believe the worst of the other, and to bring sticks or knives into play on the flimsiest excuse. If there were to be riots at all, one could wish that they had synchronised with a session of the Legislature, so that the eager politicians of the South might have seen with their own eyes one of the ugly sides of the country they aspire to rule. As things stand, the lesson will probably be wasted, and eloquent lawyers from a distance will continue to throw lighted matches into the straw, leaving it to others to put out the fire. Will they never learn that appeasement is an essential preliminary to any real constitutional progress?—"The Near East."

Sir Gilbert Walker

An important chapter in the application of science to human needs was closed last month when Sir Gilbert Walker vacated the post of Director-General of Observatories in India. For more than twenty years he has been eagerly chasing the monsoon, and if he has not actually located its origin he has added immensely to the stock of knowledge on the basis of which its vagaries can be forecast. We remember elderly people sneering when Sir Gilbert began to seek information from the West Coast of America, a region which at first sight has no possible connection with Indian rainfall, but to-day the value of the American observations is universally recognised, and the same is true regarding the mass of other data which he has collected and, what is equally important, interpreted. There are gaps in the record still, and we suspect that forecasts will continue imperfect until regular data are obtained from the Antarctic regions, but an observatory in those parts is perhaps not a practical proposition, and, if one were established, somebody would probably wreck it with an axe in the next fit of economy. What Sir Gilbert has done has been to utilise such observations as exist, and to supplement them at an expense which is ridiculously small in view of the importance of the work.—"The Near East."

The Indian Government and Officers

I hope that it is true, as I hear, that by this time the Indian Government's scheme for improving the pay and allowances of British officers (British and Indian Armies) serving in India has reached the India Office. There is no doubt about the urgency of the matter. If rumour can be trusted, it is doubtful whether single officers will be better or even as well off if the proposals are adopted. To reduce their pay and allowances would, of course, be absurd, as the main object is to attract young men—preferably unmarried—into the Indian Army. But the case of the family man is the grievances in most urgent need of attention.—"Truth."

Married Officers in India

In continuation of what was said on this subject last week correspondents have mentioned one or two further points. The 33 1/3 ped cent. duty on goods imported into India has already been referred to. But it appears that this tax is not levied on new goods alone. I am told it is also charged on clothing and even uniform that has already been worn, if it does not arrive in India within two months of the owner. Another correspondent, who hints broadlythat officers' wives and relatives are working in the public-schools and universities to stop boys going to India, recalls bitterly the recent suicide of an officer's wife who was too poor to go to the hills and could not stand the hot weather.

I am not much moved, however, by the contention (of a senior married officer) that subalterns must expect to be hard up and are at present overpaid. They are bound to be both while they are forced to overspend, and reduction of their pay would not do much to counteract the tales officers' wives tell to schoolboys.—"Truth."

A new Triple Alliance

France has entered the second stage of post-war mentality, and is ready to think more of Reparations than the Ruhr, but there is no certainty that that attitude of mind will last. Further, I should imagine that M. Herriot did himself harm by his suggestion to Mr. Norman Angell of a new Triple Alliance between France, Germany and England. There has been no real support for such a scheme in this country, and still less in France; it is against human nature that there should be, and any such proposals can be easily turned to account by the intransigents, who could represent them as a consequence of German intrigue. That would not, think, be true, but it would be effective; and the real objection to any such Triple Alliance would be that it would be purely political, and could have no popular backing.—"Outlook."

The Sudan Debate

A Parliamentary correspondent writes:—The Prime Minister appears to be intellectually as well as physically tired. This was shown by his ragged and formless speech on the Sudan. The substance of that declaration was beyond reproach, but the manner and the phraseology were poor. For the present, at any rate, incessant strain and the heavy responsibilities of two great offices have taken from Mr. MacDonald's oratory all its old freshness and fire.

A feature of the Sudan debate was the speech of Sir Murdoch MacDonald. It made no pretensions to oratory, but it was the utterance of a man perfectly master of his subject. Sir Murdoch spent a large portion of his life as a civil engineer in Egypt and the Sudan, and was for many years Minister of Public Works in the land of the Pharaohs. He spoke with the detachment of a scientist without bias either in favour of the Egyptians or of the Sudanese. A firm guarantee by a Sudanese administration that Egypt shall have adequate supplies of water from the Nile will, in his view, reassure Egyptian opinion. It is to be hoped he is right, for Great Britain is perfectly ready to give such a guarantee.—"Truth."

Riots in the Sudan.

Owing to the time occupied by the Prime Minister's explanation of the Franco-British situation in the House of Commons on Monday, the debate on the Sudan, which had been put down for that day, had to be postponed. And perhaps, as it happens, with advantage to the House and the public; for an opportunity has thus been given for digesting the information that has just come to hand concerning the riots that recently occurred in that region. These had been represented as demonstrations by the Sudanese of their strong desire that Egypt alone should possess their country and that the "hted British" should depart. This was strange news to anyone who knows how the Sudanese really regard the Egyptians and the British, and it now becomes apparent that these riots were "arranged" either by Egyptian Nationalists or by renegade Sudanese in Egyptian pay. But Zaghlul is coming to London.—"Saturday Review."

Egypt and the British Troops.

The refusal of the Egyptian Senate and Chamber of Deputies to vote the annual contribution towards the cost of keeping British troops in Egypt was more or less to be expected in the circumstances. At the time of the original occupation in 1882 the extra cost to the British taxpayer of keeping troops in Egypt to maintain order was estimated at £4 per man per month (compare Sir Herbert Samuel's estimate when he went to Palestine of £500 per man per annum for that region). The sum which has now been refused is £156,000 per annum (£E146,000), which was fixed in 1905, apparently on the assumption that help was required by the Egyptians to defend the Sudan frontier. The story of vacillations in policy which changed the Egyptian attitude from friendliness to hatred of Great Britain is well told by Lieut.-Colonel Elgood in his book on "Egypt and the Army."—"Truth."

Spain and Morocco.

Once again Spanish arms are in trouble in the Rif. Abdel Krim made another attack on the Spanish position and, it appears, scored considerable success. But, as usual, Spanish reinforcements have been able to stem his onset, and even advance a little into the interior. We fear, however, that the whole situation in Spain seems as muddled and unsatisfactory as ever. The Directory of the Marquis de Estella does not seem to be succeeding in its task of purifying Spanish public life. General Berenguer has been sentenced for his part in the Anual disaster, but a large faction in the country still supports him. It is terrible to realize that the whole of the energy of Spain goes in an unsuccessful struggle for a few miles of utterly barren and worthless hinterland in Morocco. It is calculated that if an equal amount of money and labour had been expended on internal development Spain would now be the best, instead of the worst, equipped country in Europe. Until some Spanish Government has the moral courage to withdraw from Morocco Spain has little to hope from either Directory or Democracy. "Spectator."

THE MAN WHO TOOK THE WRONG TURNING

got what he wanted just the same because Pinkettes are sold in every street where there is a chemist's shop. All men, and women too, like Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives, because they so quickly and efficiently restore daily regularity, banish bilious attacks, vertigo, liverishness, clear the skin, purify the breath. The vegetable laxative made by machinery.

Your chemist sells Pinkettes, at 14 ans. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

JUDGMENT AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

The "Amrit Bazar Patrika" writes:—One of the essential elements in a defamation suit is the nature of the damage caused to a plaintiff's reputation. Law and commonsense alike demand that the plaintiff would prove that he has really suffered in reputation by the publication of any allegation against him. The guilt of the accused and the amount of damage are largely determined by the extent to which a plaintiff has been the sufferer by the publication of any allegation against him. How terribly the plaintiff in this case had suffered will be evident from his own statement. This is what Mr. Painter had said in the course of his evidence at the High Court:—

"I find that in many cases my previous Indian friends treat me with reserve and certain amount of suspicion and I find that cordial relations which I had with them previously are not the same as before, especially among my old Gujarati friends.....Generally speaking I am not regarded in the same way as I was before but as a tyrant and not a well-wisher of the people and consequently my work as an Executive Officer of Government is more difficult to perform....."

Is it not thus clear from the above that no material damage to the plaintiff's reputation had been caused by the allegations published in the "Chronicle?" Apparently he has tried to make it a great grievance that his "cordial relation" with "Indian friends" (and not Europeans) have been destroyed and that he is regarded as a "tyrant" and not as a "well-wisher of the people." We had all along been under the impression that a member of the Heaven-born service takes it as a compliment to be regarded as a "Zubburdust Hakim." This is, perhaps, for the first time in our life that we find that the supposed loss of the esteem and affection of the "Indian friends" has been put forward as a sufficient grievance of a European member of the Civil Service! Why, if this is a just ground for suing and securing heavy damage from the Indian Nationalist newspapers, the bigger folks, including the Viceroy and Provincial Satraps, every one of them may, perhaps, find a plausible ground for proceeding against these newspapers almost daily and may thereby add substantially to their slender income in these hard days when even the highly placed officials, we were told by witnesses before the Lee Commission, find it difficult to make the two ends meet. Certainly Rs. 15,000 only for losing the regard of two Gujarati friends is not a bad job altogether. At the same time such a procedure would also kill the Nationalist Press in India. Thus the bureaucracy would be killing two birds at a stone.

The Advocate-General appearing for the plaintiffs enunciated the theory that "the facts must be proved to be true, otherwise fair comment failed." But it does not appear to have struck the learned Advocate-General that in most cases of firing by the police on unarmed crowd, the non-official views have not coincided with the official reports justifying the firing. The Cawnpur firing is an instance in point. If the holding of opposite views as to the necessity of opening fire on a particular occasion be an offence, none but the Anglo-Indian papers will be safe in commenting on such cases. The judgment in the "Chronicle" case thus circumscribes the so-called liberty of the Indian Press and materially impairs their usefulness as the guardian of public interest. It is high time, perhaps, that a serious attempt should be made to limit the dangerous elasticity of the law of defamation. For, otherwise sooner or later, one and all of the Nationalist Press will be caught in the trap.

"CHRONICLE" CONGRATULATED.

"The Servant" writes:—

The fine of Rs. 15,000 inflicted on the "Bombay Chronicle" shows under what a heavy handicap journalists have to work in India. One of the invariable features of friction between the people and the authorities is that official and popular versions of an incident do not agree on material points. In these circumstances the position of a Nationalist editor becomes extremely difficult. He has either to brave the risks of a legal persecution backed up by all the resources of the State or he has to suppress the people's version of an affair that is perhaps agitating the minds of thousands of those who read his paper. His informants are necessarily people whose veracity, even if they happen to be eye-witnesses, will not prevail against official statements; and he will have either to shirk the duty which he daily preaches to others or accept responsibility for disturbing the "law and order" on which Indian polity rests. We do not suggest that his information is always and entirely true or that he does not occasionally do unconscious injustice to some official; but the difficulty is that he has to carry on the task of educating the public and enlightening it on happenings in the country with the presumption of bad faith hanging over his head like the proverbial sword of Damocles. The points of view of the people and the Government being diametrically opposite, those who should be given the largest credit for good faith are held to be decadents with an incurable pruriency for overstepping the limits of legal restraint. But this is the least of the anomalies in a country where millions have to be "civilized" against their wishes and in spite of their opposition. We therefore congratulate the "Bombay Chronicle" on having upheld the traditions of Nationalist journalism in the country and paid the penalty for fearlessly discharging its duty. We make no comment on the merits of the judgment itself as we have not the full text before us.

The Governor-General in Council has directed the transfer of the criminal case, King-Emperor vs. Mrs. Marston, accused under Section 500, I. P. C., from the Court of the Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, to the Court of the City Magistrate of Lucknow. —A. P.

CURRIMBHOY SCHOLARSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every Muslim must have felt justly grateful to dead in the newspapers the announcement recently made that Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy the merchant prince of Muslim community rather of Bombay Presidency has been kind enough to place at the disposal of the Bombay University, on behalf of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Khanuba Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, a handsome and generous donation of the Government's paper of the face value of ten lacs of rupees bearing interest at three and a half per cent per annum for the purpose of endowment for scholarships for Mahomedan students going to foreign countries for higher studies:—

When one's eyes catch the heading of the announcement ('Scholarships for Muslim students, Endowment of Ten Lacs Rupees" one is led to think that it is a scholarship pure and simple bearing no interest, but when the reader enters into the details of the terms he feels rather astonished at the heading and he thinks it ought to have been termed as "Loan" since the money advanced to the student is to be repaid by him on his return to India; and still more astonished he feels when he reads in between the lines that an interest, whatever the University might fix, is to be paid by the student who belongs to the Moslem faith which considers "Interest" as "Haram."

Further the student is required to get his life insured before he sails abroad, and keep his policy in the custody of the University which means that he will have to pay the premium besides the interest on the loan.

Taking all these into consideration the student when he comes back to India will find himself heavily in debt for he will have to repay the principal amount, the interest on this which will become compound and on the top of it the money paid as premium for the life insurance policy. Although he has to repay the money by instalments he will take years together—perhaps his whole life—to complete repayment.

A student who is well off will naturally not like to get himself bound hand and foot under these rigid terms. It is only the poor student whose career has been bright and successful in India and who has the zeal and ambition to better his prospect of life by higher education in foreign countries that would turn by force of poor circumstances to seek the so-called scholarship.

But, Sir, just kindly think how hard he will find when he comes back home in getting a decent, lucrative job which would enable him to repay his heavy debts apart from the maintenance of his family in these hard days. And after all how much will he get as his salary or income!!

Every Moslem will, therefore, feel very much indebted to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy if he removes the business aspect from this generous donation which is certainly the outcome of the highest and noblest motives to uplift his community which is unfortunately the most backward in India. If he cannot afford to award scholarships, a free gift as is generally understood by the term he may kindly at least advance money as a loan to be repaid by instalment but *without interest*.

I hope this is not looking a gift horse in the mouth since it is not a gift although it is undoubtedly a sort of help for which all Moslems ought to be thankful.—Yours etc.,

"A MUSLIM."

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF LATE DR. BAHADURJI

The 26th Anniversary of the death of the famous Parsi doctor, Dr. Kaikhashru Nasserwanji Bahadurji, falls on Saturday (the 9th instant). Mr. Hormasji Ardeshar Dubash, (florist), is celebrating the anniversary day, every year, by arranging to perform the Navjot ceremony of poor Parsi children and also the marriage ceremony of poor Parsi couples. After doing this, as a labour of love, for 25 years, Mr. Dubash had declared his intention last year, of discontinuing these ceremonies from the current year, but yielding to the pressure and persuasions of several of his friends and admirers, some of whom even volunteered to give him their services, he has consented to continue to work.

A gathering will accordingly be held on the 9th instant at the Allbless Bag when at 5-10 p.m. (S.T.) the Jashan ceremony will be performed, and the Navjot ceremony (investiture of the sacred shirt and thread) of several poor Parsi children will also be performed. The ceremony of marrying two (or more) poor Parsi couples will also be performed, if funds permit. Donations to the fund will be accepted with thanks by Mr. Dubash, Moberley House, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill Bombbay. At night, a dinner will be given for which a fee of Rs. 5 per head will be charged.

INDIAN MILITARY PENSION CLAIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The Scheme which was initiated at the Army Headquarters in August 1923 for the investigation of the Indian Military pension claims ceased with effect from 30th June 1924. In the course of their investigations the officers detailed under scheme reviewed 11,521 cases of alleged pensionary grievances. Of these 8,083 have been finally disposed off and 3,438 are still under investigation. It is expected that a majority of the latter will be settled shortly. Certain amount of delay is inevitable in finally disposing of these cases as many authorities have to be consulted and old records traced. Information given in the first place by applicants is often very vague. Pension investigating officer has submitted certain recommendations as to future procedure and these are now being considered by a committee at the Army Headquarters. It is hoped that as a result of the measures which are now being taken a prompt settlement will be ensued of all pension claims that may arise in the future.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Monsoon has strengthened in South Burma where local heavy falls have occurred, but it is weak in North-west India and South Madras.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal excluding North Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central India, West Ceylon Provnces, Konkan, Malabar, and north Hyderabad and local in Orissa, Bihar, East and North Punjab, Central India, West and East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and North Madras Coast.

A fef falls have occurred in East Rajputana and Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—

Mergui, Kyaukpyu and Akyab one and a half inches; Tavoy and Diamond Island five; Bassein two; Moulmein seven; Midnapore one; Jessore two; Balasore one; Daltonganj two; Gaya four; Allahabad and Roorkee one and a half; Bareilly one; Delhi and Mount Abu two; Nowgong one; Seoni one and a half; and Pachmarhi two.

Forecast:—Increase in South Bengal, Assam, East Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 2nd August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 2nd August 1922	June 1st to 2nd August 1923
	In. Ct	In Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 77	24 99	57 88	50 93
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 70	27 13	53 61	51 73
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 60	23 35	54 5	54 86
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 40	27 57	58 23	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd August, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.68in. of rain and Multan 1.06in. Skies are clear in the extreme north and in general heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was generally lower than usual; the minimum was below normal at Multan only.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 2.90in. of rain, Mainpuri 2.80in., Cawnpore 0.90 in. and Allahabad 0.46in. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the east of the province; the minimum was as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 2.03in. of rain, Kotah 0.33in. and Mount Abu 1.02in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in the air is above normal at Jaipur and Kotah. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Rajputana; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.19in. of rain, Ahmedabad 1.36in., Deesa 0.20in., Bhavnagar Para 0.17in. and Indore 0.20in. Skies are heavily clouded and at Deesa humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in north Gujarat and at Neemuch; the minimum was almost normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.10in. of rain, Hoshangabad 1.13in., Nagpur 0.11in., Chanda 0.44 in. and Raipur 0.48in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Saugor, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.77in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.55in. and Marmagao 0.45in. Skies are moderately clouded over the south of the division and heavily clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 84 deg. .0 (normal) and the lowest 78 deg. .4 (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.18in. of rain and Poona and Aurangabad 0.10in. each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bijapur. Temperature was almost normal in the whole of the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues weak in the south of the Peninsula, but has been generally active elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the east Central Provinces, Gujarat, east Rajputana and the United Provinces, and local in the Punjab, Central India West, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar and Malabar. The chief amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.35in. at Calicut.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 1st August, 1924, issued from Simla:—

The monsoon has been active except in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Behar, the east United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, lower Sind, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

The principal amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy three inches; Moulmein two; Bassein one; Tezpur one and a half; Silchar, Darjiling two; Berhampore one; Cox's Bazar, Dinajpur, Khulna, Purnea, Patna one and a half; Mussooree three; Murree one and a half; Sialkot three; Udaipur two; Pachmarhi one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF AUGUST 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL: Last 24 hours.	RAINFALL: Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan ..	1.06	4.24	2.80	+1.44
Rawalpindi ..	0.68	9.0	10.43	—1.42
Lahore ..	0.05	1.36	7.52	—6.16
Hissar ..	..	2.85	5.65	—2.80
Ambala ..	..	..	..	..
Delhi ..	..	4.09	11.09	—7.00
United Provinces—				
Agra ..	2.90	8.88	12.16	—3.28
Mainpuri ..	2.80	16.98	10.38	+6.20
Jhansi ..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore ..	0.90	28.97	14.58	14.39
Allahabad ..	0.46	16.27	17.44	—1.17
Sind—				
Jacobabad ..	..	0.28	1.21	—0.93
Karachi ..	..	2.01	3.94	—1.93
Rajputana—				
Ajmer ..	0.07	6.12	9.5.	—3.45
Jaipur ..	2.03	1.09	10.97	+5.72
Kotah ..	0.33	26.43	15.19	13.24
Mount Abu ..	1.02	24.10	28.24	—4.08
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj ..	..	3.38	8.40	—5.02
Dwarka ..	..	2.85	8.64	—5.79
Veraval ..	..	7.89	11.62	—3.73
Rajkot ..	..	13.81	15.72	—1.91
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.17	5.37	11.19	—5.24
Gujrat—				
Surat ..	0.19	25.70	24.54	+0.16
Ahmedabad ..	1.36	15.92	16.20	—1.24
Deesa ..	0.20	15.41	11.86	+1.55
Central India West—				
Neemuch ..	0.09	13.52	13.85	—0.33
Indore ..	0.20	12.28	19.14	—6.86
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore ..	0.03	34.63	26.41	+8.22
Saugar ..	0.10	14.67	15.61	—0.94
Hoshangabad ..	1.13	17.77	22.65	—4.88
Khandwa ..	0.02	9.70	14.35	—4.65
Akola ..	0.02	8.29	15.21	—6.92
Amraoti ..	0.00	10.73	10.82	—0.09
Nagpur ..	0.11	15.45	23.63	—8.18
Chanda ..	0.44	17.47	24.71	—7.24
Raipur ..	0.48	12.10	24.43	12.33
Konkan—				
Bombay ..	0.77	24.99	43.65	18.66
Ratnagiri ..	0.55	79.57	68.32	11.05
Mormugao ..	0.45	75.14	62.09	12.93
Karwar ..	0.08	?	76.69	?
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon ..	0.05	4.83	9.31	—4.48
Ahmednagar ..	..	5.05	8.43	—3.38
Poona ..	0.10	5.54	12.10	—6.56
Sholapur ..	..	3.95	9.25	—5.29
Bijapur ..	..	0.71	5.60	—4.89
Belgaum ..	0.18	38.02	25.25	12.77
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	0.10	8.07	12.20	—4.13
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.06	7.81	16.61	—8.80
Hyderabad ..	..	10.42	11.42	—1.00
Malabar—				
Mangalore ..	0.02	94.85	75.45	19.36
Calicut ..	0.35	96.98	65.67	31.31
Cochin ..	..	90.71	52.33	38.36
Ceylon—				
Colombo ..	..	21.41	13.26	8.15
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	..	8.45	11.27	—2.82
Bellary ..	..	2.30	3.70	—1.37
Cuddapah ..	..	4.92	7.09	—2.17
Madras ..	..	9.08	6.11	+2.97
Bangalore ..	..	8.53	7.34	+1.19
Coimbatore ..	..	13.27	3.18	16.09
Trichinopoly ..	..	0.18	3.07	—2.89
Negapatam ..	..	0.07	3.36	—2.08

MOUNT CARMEL'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

The Titular feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was celebrated by Mr. Thomas D'Mello, with solemn Vespers on Saturday, (19th ulto.) and Solemn high Mass with sermon in Marathi by Rev. Fr. Dias, Vicar of Salvacao, Dadar, and Procession and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament on Sunday (20th ulto.) The St. Paul's Band under Mr. Joseph Amara, Bandmaster was in attendance and sang Horax Vespere and St. Teresa's Mass by Thedore Lattache amidst a large attendance of priests and congregations. The celebrant at Holy Mass was Rev. Fr. Baptista, the Vicar.

After the services the partisihioners and others with the St. Paul's met at the President's residence at Chapel Road, where a social meeting was held.

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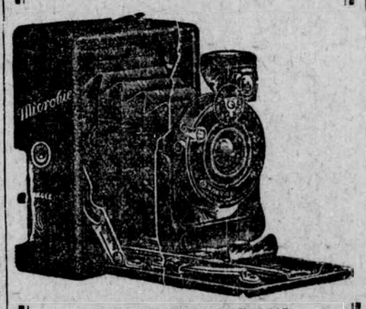

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LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

70 R. G. A. DRAW WITH WEST YORKS

Saturday's League engagement between the 70 R. G. A. and West Yorks drew a fairly large crowd and a fast and interesting game was witnessed. The Yorks were slightly better on the days play. The Gunners opened attack from the kick-off and their left wing looked dangerous. The Yorks in their turn attacked and forced a corner which proved abortive. After a few minutes of midfield struggle, the Yorks forwards invaded the R. G. A. goal and McHale tested Moore with a good kick. The Gunners nearly scored when their left extreme worked his way up to the second line of the Yorks defence but Cole rushed out in time to avert the calamity from a surprising corner of a long shot by Holmes the Yorks registered their goal. Worton's flag kick was well-placed and Jones surprised Moore. The Gunners were not long in scoring their equaliser. A "free" in the Yorks half taken by Saxon went to Houghton whose pass to Bunyan resulted in the latter scoring the equaliser. On resumption the Yorks attacked again but were soon driven back. A couple of runs to both goals was followed by an R. G. A. attack but Davies was could not hold a pass off which he was expected to secure the verdict. The Gunners had more than one chance after this when Bunyan broke loose twice but missed both times.

The teams were:—

West Yorks:—Cole; Rhodes and Bowron; Gott, Holmes and Howden; Worton, Moore, McHale, Jones and Johnson.

70th Battery:—Moore; Day and Kennett; Barker, Saxon and Robertson; Thorne, Houghton, Bunyan, Davies and Addison.

TO-DAY.

First Division B. B., R. F. A. v G. I. P., Parel, Cooperage.

LEAGUE TABLES TO DATE.

FIRST DIVISION.

	P	W	L	D	Goals F	Goals A	Pts.
Bombay Gym	16	7	1	2	21	8	16
West Yorks	8	5	0	3	16	2	13
B. B., R. F. A.	9	5	2	2	17	11	12
R. A. 70 Battery	8	5	1	2	20	5	12
R. A. 101	13	5	7	1	14	13	11
G. I. P.	9	5	4	0	11	15	10
Y. M. C. A.	11	1	9	1	2	36	3
Staff	9	0	8	1	2	20	1

SECOND DIVISION.

	P	W	L	D	Goals F	Goals A	Pts.
West Yorks "B"	8	8	0	0	33	3	16
Bombay Gym "B"	9	8	0	0	33	3	16
All Blacks	9	3	4	2	14	11	8
City Police	9	6	2	1	16	13	13
M. T.	10	3	6	1	9	14	7
Y. M. C. A. "B"	9	2	6	1	10	27	5
Colaba United	8	1	5	2	4	17	4
Hindu Gym	7	0	4	3	3	18	3

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

In the final of the Indian Football Association Shield Tournament, Calcutta beat the R. F. A. (Mhow) by two goals to nil.

MADRAS RADIO CLUB

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

The inaugural meeting of the Madras Presidency Radio Club was held last evening at the Ripon Buildings with the Hon. Sir Arthur Knapp in the chair. The Hon. Secretary of the Organizing Committee gave a report of the working of the club since last May. The draft rules and regulation were then adopted and office-bearers elected for the ensuing year. The Hon. Mr. Arthur Knapp has been elected President of the Club.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The following are the closing scores in first-class cricket matches which began today:—

Survey versus Notts at the Oval:—Notts have made 291 for 6, Whysall scoring 81, Walker made 70 not out, and Flint, 66, not out.

Kent versus Hampshire at Canterbury:—Kent have made 215 for 4, Hardinge scoring 67 and Woolley 51 not out.

Lancashire versus Yorshire at Manchester:—Yorkshire have scored 147 for 3, Sutcliffe making 90.

Northants vesus Leicestershire at Northampton:—Leicester have made 45 for 1.

Sussex versus Middlesex at Brighton:—Middlesex have scored 225 for 8, Mann making 53 not out.

Worcestrshire versus Essex at Worcester:—Essex scored 110, Root taking 9 for 40. Worcester have made 85 for 6.

Gloucestershire versus Somerset at Bristol:—Gloucester have made 186 for 5, Salter scoring 50.

Wet wickets prevented the majority of matches being played before lunch. Rain interrupted after lunch.

Warwickshire versus Derbyshire at Birmingham:—Warwick did not play owing to rain.—Reuter.

GLAMORGAN VS. SOUTH AFRICANS.

At Cardiff, on Saturday, the match between Glamorgan and South Africans could not be played till after lunch owing to showers. Glamorgan made 178 in the first innings, Bell scoring 38 and Davies 34. Blanckenberg took 8 for 97. South Africans have made 15 for the loss of one wicket.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

New York.—In the Davis Cup contests Patterson beat Kong by 6—0, 6—0, 6—1. O'hara Wood beat Wei by 6—0, 6—0, 6—2. —Reuter.

STATE RYS. EARNINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State Railways exeluding the South Indian Railway, for the week ended the 19th July, 1924, amounted to Rs. 158 crores. Figures for the South Indian Railway are not yet available owing to extensive breaches on the line.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 2.

City of Madrid, Anderson, New York.
Shwedagon, Gentle, Rangoon.
Varela, Woollatt, Busreh.
Bankura, Davey, Busreh.
Shunko Maru, Fujita, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

August 3.

Dogra, Hartoch, Calcutta.
Badarpur, Wright, Calcutta.
Margha, Whittingham, Karachi.
Trust, Ulrich, Karachi.
City of Paris, Dowse, Karachi.

S S City of Madrid:—The City Line steamer City of Madrid, 3132 tons, Captain W W Anderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1931 tons, Capfain A E Woollatt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shunko Maru:—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru, 6777 tons, Captain G Fujita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain H Davey, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dogra:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Dogra, 3280 tons, Captain L Hartoch, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

S S Margha:—The B I S N Company's steamer Margha, 5296 tons, Captain W E Whittingham, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S City of Cairo:—The City Line steamer City of Cairo, 5029 tons, Captain B Dowse, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(SATURDAY, August 2.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Narkunda 9699, Aden 9/8, M M & Co.
3 Urbino 3274, Rangoon 6/8 J F & Co.
4 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 8/8, Graham & Co.
5 Soudan, 4218, Kobe 19/8 M M & Co.
8 Margha, London, N F, M M & Co.
8 Karoa 3607, Durban, 6/8, M M & Co.
9 Hatipura, 5040, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
11 Massilia 3251, Liverpool, 18/8 Graham & Co.
12 Ct. Macgillivray, 4094, 9/8 J F & Co.
13 Awa Maru, 3699, Kobe, 11/8, N Y Kaisha.
13 Silverash, 4315, Antwerp 3/8, Graham and Co.
14 Englestan 4469, Jeddah, N.F. T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Homestead, New York 10/8 Volkart Bros
3 Barala, Busreh, 6-8, M M & Co.
6 Gharinda, 3212, Rangoon, 3/8 M M & Co.
7 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 6-8 Scindia S N Co.
8 Gandalara 3190, N F, 4/8 M M & Co.
12 & 13 Ranee, 3634, Java 5/8 T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Dogra, 3280, Calcutta, 308, T M & Co.
K Vasna, 2043, NF, NF, M M & Co.
L Chakla, 1727, N F, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Mansla due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B S N Co.
Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 12th August, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 4th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Manchester due about 23rd August, Agent K N Co.
City of Canerbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Morocco (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels due about 12th August, Agent Edward, Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Rena due about 9th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Simla due about 9th October, Agent W A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 6th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Cracovia due about 18th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Asia due about 3rt August, Agent M Italiana.
Aufora due about 20th August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Soommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam due about 5th August, Agent Volkart Bros.
Jalapa due about 5th August, Agent V Bros.
City of Bristol due about 14th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Amur Maru due about 10th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Martoka Maru due about 17th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Alps Maru due about 25th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jevpore due abut 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 25th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 9th August, Agent B S N Co.
Karapara due about 23rd August, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORT.

August 2.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—350 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 17 bales goat hair Meyer Nissim.

S S Scindia for Marstilles:—82½ cwt dry rose flowers E Virjee & Co; 50 cwt turmeric bulk E Virjee & Co; 816 cwt crushed bones Hollingshurst & Co.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—6688 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmahomed.

S S Narkunda for London:—101 cwt turmeric Latham Abercrombie & Co.

S S Silverash for Antwerp:—135 cwt gum arabic E Virjee & Co.

S S Werdenfels for Rotterdam:—3501 cwt gingelly seed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd.

S S Homestead for New York:—141 bales cotton waste Birla Bros; 210 cwt gum kaduya J Moolchand.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Sassoon J David & Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton raw Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw H Rambhagat & Co.

S S Awa Maru for Moji:—400 bales raw cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Awa Maru for Hongkong—224 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon & Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

August 2.

S S Kidderpre, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Kobe:—86 bales grey cotton shirting; 7 cases grey cotton shirting; 42 cases cotton drill; 26 cases celluloid goods; 40 cases celluloid bangles; 24 cases match boxes; 80 cases glassware; 14 cases silk goods; 30 cases toys; 11 cases cotton hosiery; 52 cases silk piecegoods; 5 bales silk; 10 packages silk; 50 bags dried ginger.

From Shanghai—65 cases silk piecegoods; 143 bundles raw silk; 25 bales raw silk; 372 bales tea; 454 bundles tea; 688 cases tea; 803 hi/chests tea; 158 chests green tea; 132 bales green tea; 435 bars silver; 270 boxes silver; 125 boxes mexican silver dollars; 125 boxes chinese dollars; 6 boxes specie; 3 boxes gold.

From Hongkong:—225 bags sugar candy; 526 rolls earthenware; 130 rolls mattings; 74 bundles mattings; 200 bundles cassia; 35 bags aniseed; 30 packages glass; 225 packages fire crackers; 966 cases fire crackers; 39 cases paper; 24 cases glass bangles; 33 cases cotton socks; 25 cases mungi; 45 cases silk piecegoods; 88 cases silk; 7 chests silk; 40 bales silk.

From Batavia:—90 chests tea; 102 cases tea.

From Singapore:—10 cases rubber goods; 10 cases blue serge; 10 cases maces; 6 cases quinine; 7 cases eucalyptus oil; 78 cases preserved fruits; 190 cases canned fruits; 135 cases canned salmon; 10 cases peaches; 83 bales piecegoods; 26 packages tea; 1443 pieces planks; 1147 bags sago flour; 625 bags pearl tapioca; 317 bags betelnuts; 25 bags areanuts; 525 bags copra; 33 cases orange cups; 61 casks tallow; 17 bales patchorite leaves; 25 bundles patchorite leaves; 500 packages jams; 50 packages drippings; 66 ingots tin; 908 slabs tin.

S S Varsova, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Bushire:—3 bundles specie.

From Busrah—2 bundles gold pieces; 33 bags sheep skins; 32 cases dyes.

From Karachi:—30 cases whisky; 473 bags wheat; 475 bags bajree; 83 bags gram dhall; 86 bags googar; 199 bags sugar; 17 bags pista; 380 bags gram; 705 bags rice; 54 bags rape seed; 32 bags cummin seed; 5 bags betelnuts; 200 bags oorid; 20 bundles jute cloth pieces; 98 bales cottons; 79 bales wool; 24 bales cotton piecegoods; 11 cases cotton piecegoods; 25 cases grape ale; 227 cases raisin; 28 cases bicarbonate potash; 6 cases asafoetida; 18 cases kishmish; 841 bags apricots; 11 packets apricots.

S S. China, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Aden:—9 boxes bar gold; 8 boxes gold coin; 2 boxes specie; 15 bags gum; 10 bags empty gas cylinders.

S S Badarpur (continued from the report of 30th July, 1924) from Rangoon—200 cases paraffin wax; 392 bags paraffin wax.

A Patna message of 31st July says:—The Retrenchment Committee recommended a reduction of the Junior Police staff in the province. After a careful and detailed examination, Government have decided to reduce 64 head constables and 87 constables resulting in an estimated annual saving of Rs. 54,404.

The strike of weavers attached to the Anglo-Indian Jute Mills at Kankinara has come to an end. The men went on a strike on Monday as a protest against had yarn supplied and consequent loss of wages. The Mill Manager assured the removal of the grievances and so the strikers resumed work —(A. P.)

BANDRA MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION

"POPULAR CANDIDATE WINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 3.

Yesterday there was held at the Municipal Girls' School, the Bandra Municipal Bye-election in the D Ward, consequent upon the resignation of his seat by Dr. D. A. De Monte owing to his departure for Europe. There were only two candidates in the field, namely, Professor Raphael Almeida and Mr. Jehangir Jamshedji Vimadalal, Solicitor.

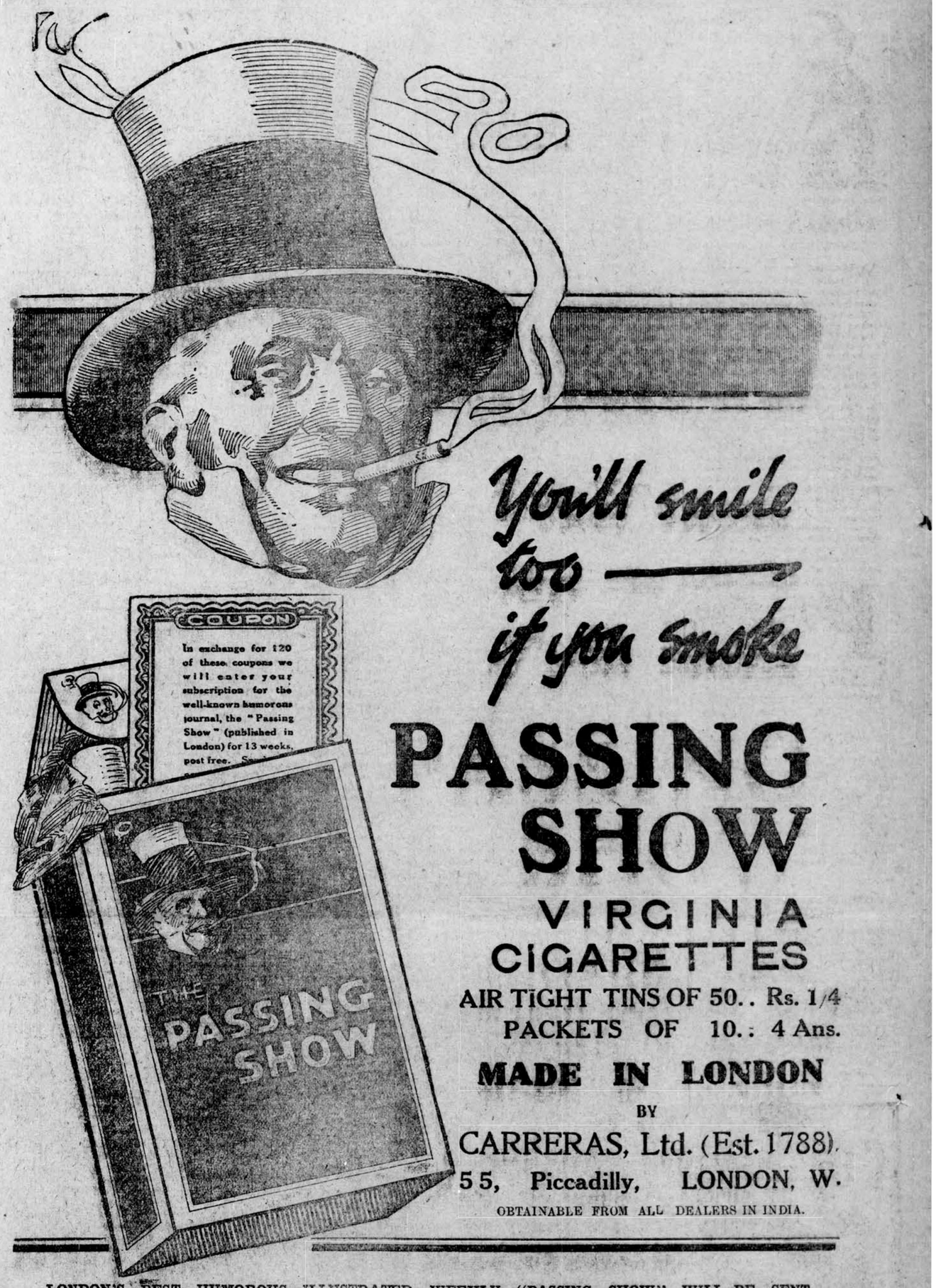
The contest from start to finish was exceedingly keen.

The Election Roll is full of clerical errors and every advantage that could be taken of those errors was sought to be done. A very amusing incident in regard to this took place when Mr. M.F. Baptista came to vote. His name stood in the Electoral Roll as Mrs. Maria Francis Baptista, but Dr. Dias identified him as the person who had the right to vote the Mrs. being, he declared, a crerical error for "Mr."

Mr. Baptista was given a voting paper and when Dr. Dias blindly asked him to register his vote in favour of Mr. Vimadalal, he (Mr. Baptista) wroth with righteous indignation exclaimed: "What! I have come all the way from Bombay to vote for Mr. Almeida, and it is he who is going to get my vote." This evoked roars of laughter, the only person who could not enjoy the fun and appreciate the humour of the situation being Dr. Dias.

The "popular" candidate Mr. Almeida ultimately came off with flying colours scoring 82 votes while his rival notwithstanding all the influential support he received could secure no more than 65.

There were 383 voters in the D Ward of whom only 150 recorded their votes.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The BREATHEABLE TREATMENT for

COUGHS and COLDS

EVERYBODY NEEDS PEPS!

WHETHER it's a Cough, or a Cold, a sudden Chill, Sore Throat, or a revival of the old Bronchitis, the Peps breatheable remedy is most speedily effective.

The Peps way is to strengthen the breathing passages and end the danger *before* it affects the chest and lungs.

When a Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth powerful medicinal fumes are liberated. As the diagram shows, these chest-strengthening medicines mingle with the air breathed through the nasal cavity (1) and mouth (2) and are carried over the tongue (3) into the throat (4) whence they pass direct down the windpipe (5) into the lungs. Druggy cough mixtures and syrups are ineffective because they go down the gullet (6) into the stomach.

The Peps breatheable medicines however, deal directly, not only with immediate trouble in the throat and bronchial tubes, but they penetrate to the innermost recesses, where disease germs are likeliest to be.

Peps not only act as a powerful germicide but they speedily soothe and heal any soreness, irritation, or inflammation; they make breathing easy. There is no more valuable safeguard against throat troubles, chest weakness, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy and pneumonia. Free from opiates and all harmful drugs, Peps are perfectly safe for children.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Newara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to S. N Pillai, Proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

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Foods fried in bazar ghee or crude oils are the frequent cause of indigestion. These oils smoke and burn at low cooking temperatures leaving the food only half cooked but heavy and indigestible with absorbed oil.

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LABOUR GOVT'S IDEAL.

G.B.S.'S INTERESTING DISCOURSE.

The Town Hall of Lewes was packed in mail week when Mr. George Bernard Shaw came to lend his support to Captain Basil Hall's candidature.

And this is how he started his speech: "I did my best to prevent Captain Hall from standing for the Lewes Division. I said: "All those Sussex constitutencies are god-forsaken places'—politically of course, I meant."

Mr. Shaw, says the "Daily Herald" report, went on for an hour after this setting forth the Labour ideals, explaining why the land, the mines, and the railways should be nationalised, and having an occasional tilt at the gods of things as they are.

He never raised his voice above the conversational level, and at the close these people of Sussex—reputed to be undemonstrative—rose as one man and cheered him till he admitted it was embarrassing.

"Does this demonstration mean that if I were the candidate you would vote for me?" he asked.

There was a big shout of "Yes."

"Well, take my word for it," he said, "I am a very good talker, and a very good writer, but for actual work in Parliament Captain Hall would be much better than I would be, so give him your vote."

WHY COAL IS DEAR.

Commenting ironically on the Labour Party's present situation, Mr. Shaw said: "At the General Election people were told to vote against the Labour Party because it was going to do the most dreadful things; now the Labour Party is being denounced by both Tories and Liberals because it has not done them.

"Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George are saying: 'Why have you not nationalised the mines, the land, the railways?' The answer is easy. It has not been allowed. Anyhow what about hanging the Kaiser?" (Laughter).

"Do you mind now," continued Mr. Shaw, "if, after the usual preliminaries, I talk sense?"; and he proceeded to tell why coal is dear, and said that, though most of them wanted cheap coal, they objected to voting for it, for nationalisation was the only way of securing it.

They wanted to buy the mines. Where was the money to come from? From the rich, who did not work.

The amount that went to rich people in this country was measured by hundreds of millions every year. Labour had provided riches for the few, and the workers had not had the sense to see it.

And the money of the idle rich was spent largely out of the country. He had seen it flung away in the pleasure places on the Mediterranean, at Monte Carlo, and other places not so well known because no comic songs had been written about them and this money came out of the pockets of those who worked, and had not even the common sense to see that it was spent in this country.

"WE NEVER KNEW."

This statement made one man in the audience sit up and take notice. He protested that he had never known this, and seemed to imply that if he had been warned something might have been done about it.

"We never knew," he lamented, in a broken voice.

"Why din't you open your eyes and watch what was going on?" asked Mr. Shaw.

"We hadn't you to tell us about it," was the answer.

"There have been plenty to tell you," retorted Mr. Shaw, bluntly; "but you haven't the sense to listen to them.

"I am a Communist and have been a Communist all my life. The Conservative and Liberal candidates in this constituency are Communists. If there were not Communism in our land this country would be runined in a week. Bread ought to be Communised. It ought to be impossibe in a civilised country for there to be such a thing as a starving child."

There were loud cheers, and he added: "Ah, I have converted you to Communism in 10 seconds!"

He wanted to see it possible, he proceeded, for everyone to get bread free. At first, people would come with sacks and perambulators; and there would be waste; but the waste would cease when it was realised that there would always be free bread, and people would take only what they needed.

"I am now pouring the insidious poison of Communism into your brains, but this bread business, I want to say is my own private and particular fad. Capt Hall is not committed to it, nor is the Labour Party; but I felt I must say something dreadful, having a dreadful reputation to live up to. I would however, like you to remember that water is communalised."

RELIGION OF LABOUR.

Mr. Shaw then outlined the Labour Party proposals for assisting small businesses, and pointed out the disadvantages of the present banking system.

"Banking," he said, "is a business where profits make themselves. Why don't you have your own banks, national and municipal?"

Mr. Shaw finished with an arresting exposition of larger issues.

There was, he said, religion in the Labour Party. Unless people had religion they were not good. (Hear, hear).

He did not mean the religion of belonging to a sect. This conception of a religious man was one who knew and felt that he was in the world to fulfil purposes that were larger than his own immediate selfish ends.

The man who set store by profit might go to church at every service, but for all practical purposes he might be described as a materialistic atheist. He had no real religion at all.

The Labour Party believed no man was born into the world either a free-man or a slave. Every baby, even before it left its mother, cost a lot. So far from earning its living it would not even take the trouble to walk accross the road; it had to be carried.

By the time it was grown up, after expenses against it for food, clothing, education, damage to windows, etc., its duty was to repay, at the same time supporting itself.

There was no jugglery whereby exemption could be gained, except by putting the burden on another person's shoulders: "and he who shifts his burden," said Mr. Shaw, amidst applause, "inflicts upon some other person exactly the same injustice that the thief inflicts on the person he robs."

THE LIFE BEAUTIFUL.

"When a man dies," he went on, "he should have paid all his debts, he should have produced more than he consumed and by the aid of modern science and knowledge he should have been able to do it without overwork and drudgery.

"If every man lives up to this ideal, each generation leaves the coming one richer, and the country begins to advance. Our town will become beautiful places, and our life a thing of which we have no conception. We shall all be beautiful to look upon, instead of—well, look at us now! (Laughter.)

"Many of you believe that when you die—and it is a wholesome belief to have—you go before a judgment seat and give some account of your life.

"When you find yourself in that position it will be better if, instead of going down on your knees and asking for mercy as miserable sinners, you can say: 'I have used my gifts; I have paid my way; and, in addition, I have made the world better than it was when you sent me into it. Now give me my reward.'" (Cheers).

Earl De la Warr, who presided, said he was a tenderfoot in the movement, but he looked to the Labour Party to secure economic and social justice and the establishment of a real international peace.

He submitted that the Labour Government's record was far better than that of any which had preceded it, and its ideals were the nearest approach in politics to practical Christianity. (Cheers).

Mother need never wean baby in advance of the normal time if she takes Lactagol, which, by stimulating the breast glands, ensures a plentiful supply of nourishing milk and so enables every mother to

Nurse Baby

at the breast without fatigue or strain. The recent great increase in the deaths of infants was mainly due to impure milk, and the remedy lies in breast feeding. Breast milk is the purest milk and the only safe food for baby, so mother should always try to breast-feed baby with the help of Lactagol before experimenting with artificial foods.

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CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, August 4.)

BEFORE THE HON. ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

75-23—977-23—Smetham B and L, Mauji Madhowji v Gopalji Pragji and anr, Amarchand and M.

30-24—1225-17—Hiralal and Co, Adamji Babooji v Amtoobai, widow and anr, Bhimji and Co, Manilal and Co.

41-24—1660-20—Mulji Th and Co, Chimanlal and Co v Revd J M Moniz, Dubash and Co.

53-24—5073-23—Shroff and L, Sorabji Hormusji Bode and anr v R J Wood, Crawford B and C.

55-24—718-20—Ferreira and V, Ratansey Deokaran v Woolcombe Brothers and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

56-24—5109-23—Vachha and Co, Ebrahim Haji Sidick Noorani v Mohomed bin Gulam Husein Shirazi, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 49.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

40-23—2288-19—Malvi M R and Co, G G Nadkarni v Vithaldas Odhavji, Smetham B and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

4577-23—Mulji Th. and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay vs. Chandulal Dayabhoy, Tyabji D and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1788 18—Payne and Co, Rabiabai widow, vs Zukhabai and others, Mathubhai J and M, Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5008-21—Thakoredas and D, Dwarkadas Purshotamdas, vs Gopaldas Ranchoddas and another, Jhavery and Co

1057-24—Pandia and Co, Virchand Dolla and Co v Balkrishna Sukharam Patell.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G, Sheriff Noormahomed Hoods v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghavayya N and Co.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

3060-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Nandlal Takorsydes and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.

3356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

5159-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Usab Bhugas Umerji and anr, Muncher-shaw and N.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Goculdas Pasta and another v Ramzan ali Salemahomed, Mulla and M.

194-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultamarino v Narandas Kisondhand and another, M B Chothia.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Desai Tajbhoy Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co., Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D, Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4426 23—Mulla and M, Ghansham Sitaram and others, Maganlal Diepchand, Ramanlal and H

4683-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj Bescho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

1763-24—Motichand and D, Manilal Damoderdas Mody v Chimanlal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1344-23—Ardeshir B D and Co, The Central Bank of India v Abdula Ahmed Satar and anr, Patell and E, Mantri and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING ANE FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

795 24—Crawford B and Co, Haji Sidick Jaffer and others, vs Haji Ahomed Noormahomed and another, Payne and Co.

4127-23—Tyabji D and Co., Sarupchand Amichand, vs Madar Ebrahim, Forbes and Co.

5318-22—Motichand and D, Dr. Vinayak Narayen Bhajekar, Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh and others, Daphtary F and D, Madhowji and Co, Motichand and D, Malvi M R and Co.

4409 23—Mohile P and G, Ratilal Tribhowandas Thakkar, Vrajlal Pranjiwandas, Kandwalla and Chh.

2623-23—G B Pandya, Esoofally Adamji and Co, Huseinbhai Perkhanji and others, Payne and Co.

5217-23—N C Dalal and Co, Tribhowwandas Bhimji and others, Kalsiambai Salebhoy, Jehangir and S.

250-24—Dabholkar and Co, Vazirbai widow of Mahomed Jacob, Atmaram A Naik, Divekar and B.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In the Indian Arbitration Act, Re Babulal Gangadas and another, vs S Bomanji Morris, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3146 23—Captain and V, Purshotam Meghji and another, vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Vachha and Co, Dabholkar and J, Captain and V, Pandia and Co.

2122-24—Matubhai J and M, Bhaidas Narotamdas and Sons, vs Jamnadas Harakhji, Shamrao M and H.

2166-24—Mulla and M, The Standard Aluminium and Brass Works Ltd, Karnali Jamnahomed, Thakoredas and D.

LONG CAUSES.

4977-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ambaram Motichand vs. Badridas Hammandas, Tyabji D and Co.

2833-21—Pandia and Co., Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed, vs. Abdulla Jusub Kassam Mitha, Mulla and M.

S-C-Cl.—1592/2077-23—Dharamsy D and Co., Adamji Haji Dawood and Co., vs. Narandas Tohan, Madhoji and Co.

4946-23—Mulla and M., Maganlal Jesasingh vs. Shivji Ramji Kishanji and another, G.B. Pandia.

5372-21—Craigie B and C., Jivraj Baloo Spng. and Wg. Co. Ltd., vs. Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji and others, Payne and Co., Wadia G and Co. Merwanji K and Co.

473-24—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co v The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.

2682-21—Dabholkar and J, Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkeya v Nanabhoy Sudanand Judah and S.

2815-21—Chitnis K and M, Ratilal Nandlal Sanghavi and ors v Bai Rabat widow and ors, Mehta L and Co.

1168-24—Captain and V, Kanayalal Tarachand and ors v Mohanlal Oogarchend and ors, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Payne and Co.

613-24—Jamsedji R and D, Premsukhdas Jawaharlal v Chamnaram Lachmidas and anr, Dubash and Co.

670-24—Jamsedji R and D, Chhotiylal Ghasiram v Champaram Lachmidas and anr, Dubash and Co.

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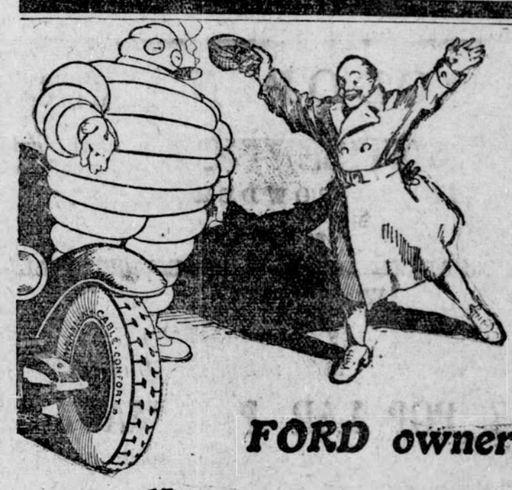

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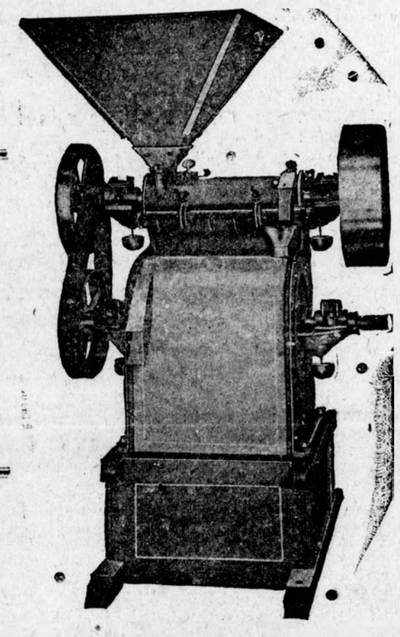

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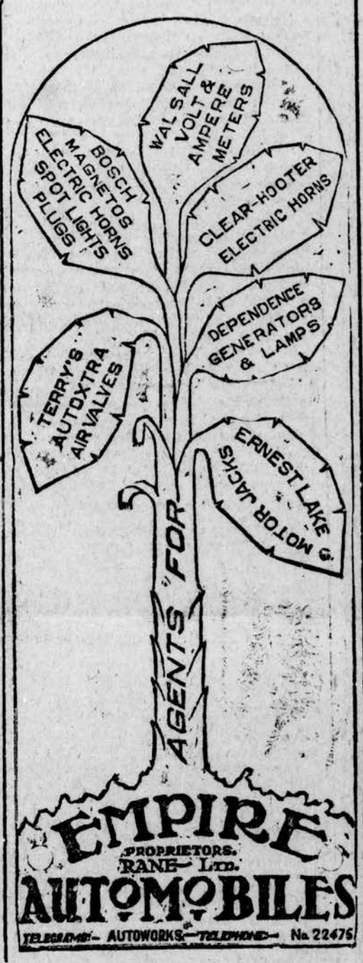

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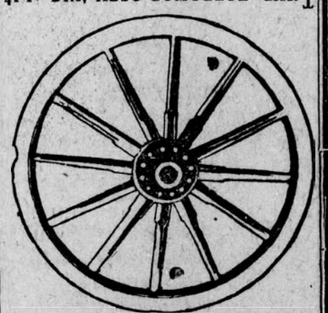

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